

FBIS

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KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA COMMENTARY REVIEWS CURRENT WORLD EVENTS

LD211643 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Lev Kurin review: "Running Up the Escalator"]:

[Text] Angry indignation--these two words can be used to express the mood of a world public shaken by China's perfidious aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. On behalf of the world's millions of young democrats, a WFDY message sent to UN Secretary General K. Waldheim states, the WFDY expresses deep concern at the acute complication of the situation in Indochina. Hundreds and thousands of telegrams are coming into the editorial office now. "Hands off Vietnam!--that is the demand from Soviet youth, who warmly support the Soviet Government statement.

One more hotbed of military conflagration has arisen on our planet. It has been kindled where only 6 years ago the flames of war ceased to blaze after having taken over 1 million lives.

In Hanoi there were celebrations 6 years ago, on 28 January 1973: crowds on the streets, flags decorating houses. Near the Lake of the Sword in the city center bonfires blazed on which, in accordance with the old but not forgotten tradition, garbage and unwanted paper were burned in order not to carry over into days of peace anything linked with war. There were tears of inconsolable sorrow. How many tears is a person given to shed in one lifetime? How much further can a land which has scarcely begun to heal its bleeding wounds be tortured? How can people shoot, kill and drop bombs on this land?

The Communist Party of the United States statement on the situation on the Indochinese Peninsula quotes the words of a U.S. Air Force general who once promised to "bomb Vietnam back into the Stone Age." They failed to "bomb it back." The aggressor was obliged to withdraw. The Chinese predators will also withdraw shamefully from Vietnamese soil. The world public is alarmed: What is the meaning of this Chinese stage in the escalation of barbarism--a stage taken over from the Americans--under present conditions of global interdependence among countries and continents?

It is symbolic or rather symptomatic that China's military adventure began immediately after the "diplomacy of smiles" practiced by Beijing leaders who had visited several Western countries. NEWSWEEK called the first weeks of this year "a turbulent novel of China and America." With shameless effrontery Deng Xiaoping stated in the United States that "Vietnam must be taught a lesson" for halting the devastating onslaughts onto SRV territory by the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique incited by the Beijing leaders. And some U.S. newspapers, in particular REPUBLICA [REPUBLIKA] and the Washington STAR, wrote specifically after Deng Xiaoping's tour of the United States that "China will attack Vietnam within the next week."

"During his talks with Deng Xiaoping President Carter, according to officials, EXPRESSED THE HOPE (the boldface is mine--L.K.) that China would refrain from armed interference. But it is reported that he did not succeed in obtaining a promise of restraint from the Chinese leader," the New York TIMES writes. "The President would have acted honestly if he had made it absolutely clear that the normalization of diplomatic relations demanded that Beijing cease its military pressure in Southeast Asia," the Communist Party of the United States' statement says.

Thousands and millions of people share this opinion of the U.S. communists. People need peace. [paragraph continued]

The public opinion polls which have become fashionable in the Western countries show this graphically. While the results of polls are to provide politicians with graphic evidence of public feelings, for the ordinary reader it is interesting to compare his own opinion with that of others. These polls reveal a curious and notable thing: Their figures differ more and more frequently from the ideas of the world imposed on society by the powers that be. The question of concluding a new strategic arms limitation agreement between the USSR and the United States, which is still being debated in the White House, was resolved long ago by the ordinary American taxpayer. According to a poll jointly conducted by the NBC company and AP, 81 percent of those questioned voted in favor of it, and only 14 percent expressed themselves against it.

In his article in the book "Opinions: Relations Between the United States and the Soviet Union" just published in Washington, the well-known U.S. public opinion researcher G. Gallup writes: "...Americans' ideas about the USSR are based to an enormous degree on press reports and publications of the viewpoints of political leaders." The experience of the past shows that these leaders believe they can attract more voters "by warning of the perils stemming from potential enemies," Gallup notes. As for press reports, according to Gallup "news about the Soviet Union far from reflects the real picture of life in this country and the aims of its people." Nonetheless, the truth about the land of the Soviets and real socialism is reaching even the ordinary American. This is borne out by a public opinion poll carried out by the New York DAILY NEWS. Among other questions, New Yorkers were asked: "Do you consider that the threat of war from Russia has increased, remained about the same or decreased in the past 10 years?" Some 16 percent said it had "increased" and 31 percent said it had "decreased." Even former "hawks" are coming to the conclusion that their energy must be channelled to peace and not to the preparation for war. In an open letter to the U.S. President published in the newspaper U.S. FARM NEWS, U.S. Army Brig Gen (ret) Hugh Hester wrote: "Why do you not go to Moscow taking a group of peace champions with you--in particular I would willingly go with you at my own expense--to reach agreement on real peace between the United States and the Soviet Union? Universal peace cannot be insured in the world in isolation, but if real peace reigns between these two great powers and if they wholly support the United Nations, we will be tremendously closer to establishing permanent peace throughout the world."

It is obvious now that it has been a long time since there was a February filled with such very important political events. The past 10 days have been a lens focusing on the changing state of affairs in the world.

THEY HAVE BEEN FRUITFUL DAYS. There was French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet's visit to the Soviet Union. The Soviet-French talks in Moscow, a French Council of Ministers communique notes, "demonstrated most obviously the desire of France and the USSR to intensify political dialog and reinforce cooperation between the two countries."

THEY HAVE BEEN JOYFUL DAYS. The Kampuchean people, who have become the masters of their country, have set about building a new life. "There are still many difficulties on this path but the people will be able to overcome them," Ros Samay, general secretary of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee, said in an interview with the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR).

THEY HAVE BEEN UNFORGETTABLE DAYS. The shah's last government, the Bakhtiar government, has been overthrown in Tehran. The shah's hated regime has thus definitively fallen. "The Iranian revolution is of a profoundly anti-imperialist and democratic nature," Manoutcher Behzadi, member of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) Central Committee Executive Committee, said in an interview with the MORNING STAR newspaper.

THEY HAVE BEEN ALARMING DAYS. Speaking on the night of 11 February in Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin stated cynically and maliciously of the events in Iran: "We have formed the impression that a storm has descended on the Near East and we are observing a return to the era of obscurantism. The frontiers of the free world are narrowing and free people must unite to repel this war. Israel, the bulwark of freedom and democracy in this part of the world, must be made invincible."

And, as though he had heard the scream from the "defender of democracy," another representative of the "free world"--one of the U.S. "hawks" rushed from Washington to the Near East. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown did not conceal his plans to create a pro-U.S. bloc comprising Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia. According to Senator H. Jackson, who is well informed about the designs of U.S. reaction, the U.S. role will consist in financing this bloc and supplying its members with all necessary armaments so that they can resist any opponent in this region.

THEY HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT DAYS. The economy of the Western powers is still far from stable. EEC executive organ leader R. Jenkins has admitted that the Common Market's leading industries are continuing to have difficulties. The high level of unemployment is not falling in the community, and according to the latest figures the number of "superfluous people" in the Common Market countries total over 6 million. Nor is the level of unemployment in the United States falling. Young people are the main victims of unemployment.

"You have still not got to the essence of our problem--inflation and economic recession," Brig Gen Hugh Hester wrote in the above-mentioned letter to President Carter. "You will never be able to overcome these two monsters until the main monster is curbed--the military-industrial-financial-intelligence complex....a healthy economy,--adequate food, a roof over your head, medical treatment and the opportunity for education plus fair laws equal for all--all this is far more important for national security than weapons and larger armed forces."

But so far the socioeconomic system of big capital enables "the rich to grow richer because the poor are getting poorer." It is futile to attempt to seek in the draft federal budget submitted by the administration for examination by Congress even a hint of an increase in appropriations for the implementation of vitally important social programs. On the other hand there has been a generous increase in appropriations for military needs, reaching a record level for the United States' entire history. Such a one-sided development of the capitalist economy proclaims its desperate and fruitless nature, just like running up a down escalator. As we have long known from history, that is the outcome of any policy aimed against progress--and above all the outcome of aggressive adventures.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES PRC AT IAEA GENEVA SESSION

LD221412 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 22, TASS--A regular session of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was held here to discuss a number of questions related to the agency's activity. New guiding principles and general operational rules were adopted to guide the agency in granting technical aid to IAEA member countries. The technical aid program for this year was endorsed.

It was resolved to convene a special session of the board on March 20, this year, to discuss the question of implementation of IAEA control in non-nuclear EURATOM countries in conformity with the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The head of the Soviet delegation made a statement at the session, angrily denouncing China's perfidious aggression against a member-country of the agency, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Soviet representative's statement was supported by the overwhelming majority of the member countries.

CARTER ATLANTA SPEECH ON INFLATION, ARMS EXPENDITURES

LD211345 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 21 February, TASS--President J. Carter has made a speech in Atlanta, at a session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Georgia, mainly concerning the U.S. economic position.

The President admitted that inflation remains the country's most serious internal problem, representing "a threat to our economy and the material prosperity of the people." J. Carter declared that the struggle against persistently high inflation is the most difficult task facing the United States, but noted that certain reasons for inflation are "outside the government's control."

J. Carter said that in the interests of the struggle against inflation, and of balancing income and expenditure, he is presenting to Congress a draft federal budget for the 1980 fiscal year which is "tight." This expression means that the government intends to sharply reduce allocations for solving such acute internal problems as the struggle against unemployment, improving educational and health services, overcoming the urban crisis and many others.

"The time for restraint has arrived; expenditures must be checked," stressed the President, adding that such restraint "will be difficult" for the American people.

At the same time, he again attempted to justify the buildup of military expenditures, the main reason for inflation. These expenditures will reach \$138.2 billion in 1980. "We must be strong, so as to carry out our international obligations in Europe, the Near East and other regions," asserted J. Carter. For this very reason, he said, the government has decided "to considerably increase" appropriations for military purposes. The President demanded that Congress pass the military budget, which is being subjected to criticism by the public and by many members of Congress as being against the spirit of the times and the country's real needs.

FISCAL 1980 BUDGET CONTAINS CONCEALED U.S. MILITARY SPENDING

LD151435 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 7, Signed to Press 8 Feb 79 p 7 LD

[Nikolay Karev article: "Is It Only \$138 Billion?"]

[Text] The draft federal budget for fiscal 1980 (which begins on 1 October this year) sent to Congress by U.S. President J. Carter has produced a sharply negative reaction from broad sections of the U.S. public and at the same time approval from the Pentagon and owners of military-industrial corporations. Here is a characteristic detail: Both the budget's critics and supporters are unanimous in their assessment of it--the draft sanctions a considerable intensification by the United States of the already dangerous strategic and conventional arms race at the expense of a further cutback in appropriations for the working people's social needs.

It is well known that the Democratic Party's election platform adopted on 10 June 1976 with which the party went into the presidential elections recorded a promise by J. Carter, the party's candidate for the top federal post, "to cut present military spending by \$5-7 billion each year" and "to work to remove nuclear weapons from the face of the earth." It is equally well known that these promises have been forgotten. Having inherited from President G. Ford a military budget totalling \$95.7 billion, J. Carter is now hiking it to \$138.2 billion, sharply increasing appropriations for both nuclear and conventional arms, and this is sending the representatives of the military-industrial complex into raptures. James Beggs, vice president of the Morgan banking concern's General Dynamics firm, whose corporation manufactures costly equipment for strategic missiles and other types of weapons, says: "Military business has not been as good as it is now since the late fifties and early sixties when

the United States deployed its ICBMs to the utmost." William Wilson, vice president of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, was just as candid in declaring: "We have big orders on hand, the biggest since the mid-sixties. Our future looks strong." Haack, president [as published] of that military concern, is confident that the corporation which he heads "will prosper for at least the next 10 years to come," because Washington is guaranteeing the money for the manufacture of patrol aircraft, spy satellites and missiles for the Trident nuclear submarines and also for "top secret orders" from the Pentagon and the CIA.

The military budget provides for appropriations totaling \$10.8 billion for the development of new systems of mass destruction weapons, including the MX ballistic missile, and also \$50 billion for the production, as Defense Secretary Harold Brown declared in the Senate Armed Services Committee, of tanks and artillery, antitank and antiaircraft missiles, modern fighters and bombers, aircraft carriers and other ships aimed at enhancing the U.S. capability for "conducting military operations everywhere" on earth, including Africa and the Near East. According to the New York TIMES, the Pentagon intends to form and equip new special units with a numerical strength of 100,000 men, "for intervention in the Persian Gulf region."

All this and much other expenditure for military purposes forms part of the \$138.2 billion which the President officially requested to meet the Pentagon's needs. However, this by no means signifies that total U.S. military spending is limited to this sum.

Thus, Energy Department appropriations totaling \$7.9 billion include \$2 billion under the rubric of expenditure entitled "increasing readiness in case of emergency circumstances," including "the creation of strategic oil reserves" for the Pentagon. The Energy Department is also allocated money for "increasing emergency readiness" in such spheres as the "production of enriched uranium and extraction of fuel in the Navy's oil reservations [neftyanyye rezervatsii]." This is undoubtedly direct military expenditure. The appropriations--which are being increased by 18 percent--for the building of nuclear power stations which yield byproducts for, as the draft budget puts it, "the production of nuclear warheads," including the neutron bomb, should also be placed in the same category. An item called "international affairs" figures in the civilian sections of the draft budget. However, out of a total of \$8.2 billion, \$2 billion is earmarked for military aid to other states, chiefly Israel and Egypt. This same item provides for the setting up of a special \$2.2 billion fund for "financing the sale of military equipment to foreign countries." It is quite clear that this is a purely military expenditure.

In the draft budget special attention is attracted by the item called "interest rates." Despite the tremendous total of the appropriations--\$57 billion--it looks perfectly "peaceful" representing interest payments on federal debts. But in fact it also has a most immediate bearing on the arms race.

The fact is that, beginning with President Truman's administration which during its 4-year term (1946-1949) spent \$177 billion chiefly on the production of arms and the creation and upkeep of military bases abroad, all U.S. Governments, irrespective of party, have obediently satisfied the demands of the military-industrial complex. As a result the United States, according to calculations by U.S. economists, has spent some \$2.2 trillion in postwar years for military purposes. Suffice it to say that as a result of the continuous growth of the military budget, it is now over 100 times greater than the appropriations for military purposes in the immediate prewar years. At the same time, budgetary taxation revenue, which constitutes the basis of its receipts section, are not enough to meet the requirements of the military-industrial complex. As a result all postwar administrations, including J. Carter's, have put together budgets with a constantly increasing deficit. To cover the deficit high-interest loans have been taken out with the Morgan, Du Pont, Rockefeller and other leading banks. The federal debt has now reached astronomical proportions--\$780 billion. The U.S. Government is incapable of paying off this debt and at the moment all that it can do is to pay the interest on the bank loans. In fiscal 1980 these interest payments will total \$57 billion, that is, almost one-eleventh of all federal budget outlays.

Thus, if all the concealed appropriations are calculated, spending on military purposes in fact totals not \$138.2 billion, as the U.S. Government would have one believe, but at least \$220 billion. And if you add to this the additional \$20.5 billion being allocated for pensions and benefits to veterans, mainly of the Korean and Vietnam wars, military items in fact amount to just under half the total budget.

In a recent speech at the University of California, Ronald Dellums, a Democratic congressman from California, spoke with great alarm about the pernicious influence of the military-industrial complex on the economy, finances and the entire life of America. "If the American people," he said, "do not halt the growth of the Pentagon budget, the military-industrial corporations will establish undivided control over the government with all the ensuing consequences for the United States itself and for the cause of world peace." A fair observation.

MOZGOVOY DESCRIBES U.S. 'MR SCANDAL' COMPETITION

LD161651 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[A. Mozgovoy rejoinder (replika): "Mr Scandal Show Continues"]

[Text] The din of applause, the beat of drums, the deafening blare of the trumpets, a penetrating whistle.... finally the chairman of the jury announces the name of the winner. This is how "Miss America"--the prettiest girl of the year--is chosen.

No less noise accompanies disclosure in the United States of illegal machinations by high-ranking officials and corporation chiefs. Of course there is never any jury in this case. Nevertheless the "Mr Scandal" title is competed for in a highly competitive struggle.

In the United States today the next round for the "Mr Scandal" title is beginning. In Tennessee the "Blanton affair" is unfolding. Former State Governor Ray Blanton is accused of "illegal financial operations, corruption, graft and taking bribes." The collection was enormous. For large monetary payments he signed decrees on amnesty for criminals and issued licenses for the sale of spirits and the opening of restaurants and bars.

The "Blanton affair" did not have a chance to get going properly before a new scandal flared up in Washington. Investigation showed that General Services Administration employees were robbing the government of hundreds of millions of dollars by dealing in advantageous contracts, making up fictitious payments for nonexistent building repair work and also making additions to documents.

Recently J. Solomon was appointed director of the administration. They demanded that he should put an end to embezzlement and corruption. But he interpreted the order too literally. Instead of glossing over the scandal the new director started to expel the guilty parties. Such zeal cost him dearly. Recently, White House Press Secretary J. Powell announced the forthcoming retirement of J. Solomon.

And how are things for previous "record holders?" Winner of the 1977 "Mr. Scandal" competition was Bert Lance, director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and personal friend of President Carter. It appears that when he was director of the Bank of Georgia he took large sums from accounts in the bank and gave them out to his friends--political figures in Georgia.

After the eruption of the scandal B. Lance was forced to retire. But do not think that they have forgotten about Bert Lance in Georgia. Not at all. Political dividends continue to work for the former director. NEWSWEEK reports that Lance intends to stand for the post of senator for Georgia in the 1980 elections.

...Bert Lance has started on his second pilgrimage to the summits of power, J. Solomon is retiring, and in the American capital the "Mr. Scandal 79" show continues.

PETROV PONDERES U.S. RELUCTANCE ON INDIAN OCEAN TALKS

LD210935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS political observer A. Petrov article: "Strange Anniversary"]

[Text] Just 1 year ago, 17 February 1978, the regular (fourth) round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean ended after 8 months. An optimistic note predominated at the talks at the time. The joint press statement on the results of the fourth round noted that the delegations had continued their discussion of the proposals forwarded by the two sides and that the discussions had been frank and useful and had contributed to understanding of each side's positions, thereby creating the basis for further work. The statement which the two sides sent to the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean pointed out that "a certain degree of consensus has been reached on a number of issues, including the desirability of a step-by-step approach starting with an agreement not to increase the present military presence and the holding of talks on reducing this presence."

Although the progress achieved at the talks merely marked a start [pervonachalnyy] and the two sides would need to make considerably further efforts in order to reach a final accord, the aforementioned statements were welcomed in the most diverse countries of the world, particularly the country in the immediate area of the Indian Ocean.

This progress was regarded as a confirmation of the realism of the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and as an expression of the trend toward expanding detente. A year has passed. It is virtually certain that, if they had continued as they began, the talks on the Indian Ocean would have been brought to a successful conclusion. However, this has not happened. Instead of continuing and intensifying the talks, the American side unilaterally suspended them.

Although the Soviet side has repeatedly proposed resumption of the talks, the USSR and U.S. delegations have not met. Washington has totally disregarded the concern expressed by the countries of the Indian Ocean region, particularly India, at the cessation of the talks. At the 33d UN General Assembly session the United States refused to support a resolution containing a call for the resumption without delay of the Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean (the Soviet Union voted for this resolution).

What is the problem? Since, including recently, leaders of the American administration have advocated fairly resolutely that the military presence and military activity in the Indian Ocean be "frozen" at their present levels and even subsequently reduced. It must be assumed that they believed that this solution of the question would at least not run counter to U.S. long-term interests. So why is the American side now refusing to continue businesslike talks on this issue?

Obviously because the approach the United States practiced for many years and which had seemingly started to give way to a more realistic line making it possible to begin the Soviet-American talks is once again becoming the determining factor in American policy in the Indian Ocean. This policy obviously attaches priority not to the task of consolidating a peaceful situation in the Indian Ocean region on the basis of understanding with the USSR and with consideration of the legitimate interests of both of the two sides and the littoral states but to the desire to secure military superiority in the Indian Ocean region in the hope of dictating to that region's countries. The buildup of the U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean and their movements at the most acute period of the domestic political crisis in Iran confirm this with the utmost clarity.

But if the United States really tends toward unleashing a large-scale arms race in the Indian Ocean, it must be aware that this will affect the security interests of many states which will have to draw their own conclusions from it. It may seem simpler and more convenient to dam the channel of talks on ending the arms race along a particular salient than to bring those talks to a successful conclusion. But to act in that way is to assume a great responsibility.

NEW U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS INTENSIFY TRADE WAR

LD161800 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

According to the American press, the U.S. Government is preparing to raise customs duties shortly, to fix import quotas and to clamp down other restrictions on import into the United States of textiles, chemicals, some metal goods, milk and other products. In individual cases the import duties will be raised 3-fold.

Washington's new tough protectionist measures are explained by the desire to slacken the resistance of advocates of protectionist restrictions in the United States to the agreements that will be concluded at the multilateral negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).

But is this really so? Closer acquaintance with the hatched measures shows that they are rather a reflection of the growing "trade war" between the United States and other countries. What is more, the target of this "offensive" are not only the industrially advanced countries of Western Europe and Japan, but the developing nations, too.

It appears paradoxical that the United States, which possesses an impressive economic potential and relies on the high competitive power of its goods, instead of striving for a liberalization of world trade, is resorting to protectionist measures. Nevertheless, this is precisely the case. The United States is resorting to trade restrictions under the influence of substantial difficulties in its national economy, particularly in the sectors where foreign competition is being felt painfully. In other words, Washington again wants to overcome economic difficulties at the expense of its partners.

Washington realizes, without doubt, that protectionism is a dangerous and double-edged weapon. The U.S. restrictions may be retaliated by other countries by measures to defend their markets from the influx of American goods. The United States believes that in this case it will be able to obtain concessions from them in exchange for promises to ease its own restrictions.

Here is an example. In reply to its promise to reconsider the additional import duties on goods whose export is subsidised by other countries, fixed as of January 3rd, Washington demands from them concessions at the multilateral negotiations within the frameworks of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

By hook or by crook, as the saying goes, the United States wish to attain its goals in foreign trade: to undermine the positions of its rivals and to improve its own business. What is more, Washington is endeavoring to come out openly from "positions of strength". But will this blackmail yield the desired results? Presumably not. It will sooner bring about a new aggravation of contradictions in the Western world.

III. 23 Feb 79

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

CARTER HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING TO DISCUSS IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

LD171658 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 17, TASS--U.S. President James Carter has held at the White House an emergency meeting with the participation of Vice President Walter Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Stansfield Turner. The White House spokesman Jody Powell has said that discussed at the meeting were Iran and Afghanistan. Powell turned down reports that appeared in the press that the meeting was called specially to discuss "the aggravated relations between the USA and the USSR in connection with the events in Iran and Afghanistan."

Washington, February 17, TASS--The New York TIMES reports that in the course of evacuation from Iran of several thousand Americans, the United States intends to use civilian planes, but as it has become known at the U.S. Defence Department the assistance of combat units will possibly be required in emergency circumstances.

The newspaper points out that the United States might use with the purpose the 82nd Airborne Division and also special battalions of "rangers." [sentence as received] The nearest such forces to Tehran are in West Germany on the American Seventh Army, the New York TIMES points out.

A UPI correspondent has reported from Manila that Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff David Jones interrupted his visit to the Philippines in connection with the events in Iran and left for Washington.

SOVIET-U.S. ANTISATELLITE TALKS HELD IN BERNE

LD191620 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 19, TASS--The following report was issued here:

Soviet-U.S. talks on anti-satellite systems were held in Berne, Switzerland, from January 23 to February 16, 1979. Preliminary consultations on this question were held on June 8-16, 1978, in Helsinki, Finland. The USSR delegation at the talks was headed by Ambassador O. Khlestov, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the U.S. delegation by Ambassador Robert Buchheim, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

During the talks the two sides had a frank and businesslike discussion of various matters pertaining to anti-satellite systems. The discussion enabled each of the sides to get a better understanding of the viewpoint of the other side. The talks are to be continued. A place and a date for the next meeting are to be determined through diplomatic channels.

USSR'S KOZYREV, AMBASSADOR TOON EXCHANGE NOTES ON OCEAN TREATY

LD202146 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 20, TASS--Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Semen Kozyrev and the U.S. Ambassador in the USSR Malcolm Toon exchanged in Moscow today the notes, agreed upon earlier, on prolongation for three years of the term of the agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the United States on cooperation in exploration of the world ocean, dated June 19, 1973.

CARTER'S STATEMENTS ON VIETNAM-PRC CONFLICT REJECTED

LD212252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The roar of military gunfire is again to be heard on Vietnamese soil. In preparing their aggression, the leaders in Beijing sought allies in the imperialist' camp and allied themselves with the most reactionary circles. In an attempt to please the enemies of peace, they demonstratively sent military forces to the Vietnamese border, transferring them from the area of the Straits of Taiwan after the settlement of Chinese-American relations. Displaying maximum restraint, the people and Government of Vietnam sought ways of solving controversial issues through negotiations. However, the commonsense arguments were powerless in the face of the expansionists' plans. The military hysteria in Beijing began to assume an ever more threatening character after Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States where, throwing aside all restraint, the Chinese leader threatened to teach Vietnam a bloody lesson. These irresponsible statements did not meet with a rebuff from Washington's ruling circles, who pretended that there was nothing serious in this. But is it not true that they paid no attention because they themselves were pleased at Beijing's hegemonist fever? Now, when Chinese aggression has become a fact, the whole world is horrified that the Chinese expansionists were being cheered on and urged on to this mad step by the military circles of the imperialists. It is they who gave Beijing the hope that they would help with their billions and with their weapons.

Delivering a speech in Georgia, President Carter attempted to link the question of China's invasion of Vietnam to internal events in Kampuchea. But it is clear that this attempt is nothing more than an attempt to justify the Chinese aggression. Washington is thereby encouraging China to step up of its hostile actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam even further. The call for restraint, about which the American President spoke, should be addressed only to the aggressors in Beijing. President Carter stated that the United States does not intend to become involved in the conflict between two Asian states. There is no direct threat to our national interests, he said, although we are concerned about the wider consequences of what is now taking place. Such a statement is evidently meant to refute the conviction that has been formed in the world that Washington knew beforehand of China's plans to attack Vietnam. Probably realizing the angry indignation throughout the world produced by China's aggression, the United States is now attempting to say that it is--so it claims--itself in favor of strengthening peace. However, the international public knows that Beijing is now engaged in the same sort of strengthening peace as Washington in its time--when for many years it attempted to bring heroic Vietnam to its knees. The American military did not succeed in breaking the people of Vietnam; nor will the Chinese aggressors succeed in doing so. They have already experienced the strength of the Vietnamese people's rebuff. They will experience the shame of defeat as well.

POST-IRAN U.S. THINKING ON MIDEAST, PERSIAN GULF DENOUNCED

LD211537 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov military-political review: "The Near East: Dangerous Maneuvers by the Forces of Reaction"]

[Text] The Near East is one part of the globe which has been attracting the fixed attention of the international public for a long time. [paragraph continues]

It is one of the planet's "hot spots," where at any moment a military conflict could flare up whose flames will scorch countries in other regions too. The peace and security of many millions of people depend on the development of events in the Near East.

The American press once presented the Camp David accords as a panacea. It was asserted that with the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty--and the latest date for this was set at Camp David as 17 December 1978--a "new era of stabilization" will begin in the Near East. But it is hardly necessary to say that until now no separate deals have ever promoted the settlement of crises, especially in such an explosive region as the Near East. The designated date has long since passed, and Washington cannot boast that Egypt and Israel have drawn closer together on the question of signing a "peace" treaty. U.S. special envoy A. Atherton, who was urgently dispatched to the Near East, returned 2 weeks later with nothing: Tel Aviv would not soften its tough position one iota, and in those conditions Cairo did not venture to take the last capitulatory step, taking into account the condemnation of its separate line by many Arab countries.

However, As-Sadat does not intend to stop his bargaining with Tel Aviv. He has made too many overtures and gone too far along the path of capitulation. It is true that this tendency is still accompanied by propaganda statements on the need for some "all-embracing settlement." But this can be put down to inertia, since people have long ceased to believe such statements. How can there be any question of an all-embracing settlement when in a recent statement Egypt's Acting Foreign Minister B. Ghali was forced to admit that the Camp David accords ignore the problem of the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem, which were occupied by Israel in 1967. And there is still that important problem of the destiny of the Arab people of Palestine, whose interests have been perfidiously betrayed by the Egyptian leadership.

Meanwhile Israel is continuing to operate from a position of strength, seeking complete capitulation by the Egyptian side. Speaking in Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin stated that contacts with Egypt along the path "to peace" will continue, but again categorically rejected the possibility of creating an independent Palestinian state.

Despite Atherton's lack of success, the United States is also still trying to obtain the signing of the "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel. It has been announced in Washington that discussion of this question will continue at a meeting between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel and the U.S. secretary of state planned for 21 February, again at Camp David. The United States is using the remaining time to exert pressure on the Egyptian leadership in order to obtain new concessions to Tel Aviv and in the last analysis to make the Egyptians agree to the American-Israeli version of a Near East settlement. The haste displayed by Washington is explained by its anxiety in connection with events taking place in Iran. "Administration officials," the New York TIMES writes, "believe that in this connection it is necessary to complete the talks on concluding a peace treaty and thereby introduce some stability in that region." The growth in antishah and anti-American sentiments in that country, which the United States has grown accustomed to regarding as its loyal vassal, is pushing Washington to seek alternative versions. One of these could be an alliance between Cairo and Tel Aviv, spearheaded against the national liberation movement in the Arab East.

To this end various American delegations have become frequent visitors to Egypt. Leaders of the U.S. Army and Navy intelligence services and an assistant to the defense secretary have been there recently. [paragraph continues]

The other day a high-ranking Pentagon delegation completed its visit, having discussed--according to press reports--questions connected with the conclusion of new deals for Egypt to acquire American weapons. As As-Sadat told the delegation, he needs these weapons "to help pro-Western regimes in Africa and the Persian Gulf." Egypt will also be visited by the Pentagon chief himself--U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, who is touring Near Eastern countries. During his 10-day trip he will visit--apart from Egypt--Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel.

On the eve of this trip it was officially announced that Brown will discuss with the leaders of the countries he visits "mutual interests in insuring the security of that vitally important region." The first talks, which the U.S. defense secretary had in Riyadh, showed what these "mutual interests" are. Brown agreed to satisfy Saudi Arabia's request to increase arms deliveries not only to itself but also to the Yemen Arab Republic and Sudan. This was a part of Washington's efforts to demonstrate its resolute intentions in the Persian Gulf and the Near East in connection with events in Iran. It is reported that the Yemen Arab Republic will receive American arms worth \$300 million, including 12 F-5 fighters, 100 armored carriers and 50 tanks, as well as howitzers and other hardware. Sudan is to receive 12 F-5 fighters.

In planning new weapons deliveries to that region, the United States is thereby making it clear that it has no objection to finding other "strong points" there to replace the lost Iran, and if possible, to even throw together a new anticommunist bloc in the Near East which could be a watchdog for imperialist interests in that oil-rich region. Here we must quote the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: "After the fall of the shah and Bakhtiar, a pile of debris was all that remained of American interests in Iran.... When will the Americans finally realize that you can arm a regime as much as you like, but it can still lose power? Do we really need another two or three Irans to prove this?"

One cannot fail to see that Tel Aviv has been infected by the evident concern which has seized Washington in connection with the loss of the Iranian bridgehead. Taking this into account, in order to secure Washington's further support and also to push up their price, Tel Aviv ruling circles put forward the idea of Israel joining NATO. As H. Herzog, former head of Israeli Armed Forces intelligence, stated, "Israel costs the United States approximately \$2 billion a year in subsidies and loans, but for this money they are getting powerful, reliable forces fully committed to supporting the West's cause."

Indeed, although Washington has recently been trying to involve reactionary Arab regimes in the implementation of its plans, the stake of Zionist Israel remains fundamental to its Near East strategy. As the progressive Arab press notes, the American-Israeli partnership is an example of the dangerous unity of U.S. imperialist aspirations and Israel's expansionist longings. The Zionist policy of annexation and of wrecking the just settlement of the Near East problem meets with the interests of certain American circles which seek to retard or wreck the process of national liberation in the Near and Middle East. In their turn the Zionist Tel Aviv rulers, relying on American support, hope to perpetuate the occupation of the seized Arab territories and implement plans for creating the notorious "great Israel."

The "advantages" accruing to the United States from the very existence of a Zionist Israel in the Near East and from its aggressive line toward neighboring Arab countries explain the multibillion-dollar deliveries of American weapons to the Israeli "hawks." Suffice it to say that since the first days of Israel's existence about 50 percent of all U.S. military and economic assistance to foreign states has gone to Israel.
[paragraph continues]

Incidentally, the draft state budget for FY 1980, now being discussed in the American Congress, plans to appropriate \$785 million to Israel in the form of "assistance" and military supplies, plus \$1 billion in the form of credits for arms purchases from the United States.

The continuing collusion between Cairo and Tel Aviv under the aegis of Washington is encountering sharp criticism from the Arab public. "Cairo has voluntarily taken on," stated N. Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, "the role of gendarme in the Near East and Africa and champion of imperialist interests in those areas. In the last analysis As-Sadat's so-called 'peace initiative' is aimed at creating an aggressive bloc consisting of Egypt, Israel and the United States, which will serve as an instrument for suppressing national patriotic movements."

However, there are forces in the world which welcome such a turn of events in the Near East. Among them is Beijing, which has begun to display increased attention toward events taking place in the region since President As-Sadat's visit to Israel. Alongside Washington, it has begun to express a clear interest in the speediest conclusion of a separate deal between Egypt and Israel. This change in the Chinese leadership's Near East policy, as France's LE MONDE pointed out, was the result of As-Sadat's transition to anti-Sovietism, and also of the secret meeting between Israel Defense Minister E. Weizman and PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua last summer in Zurich. Not confining itself to supporting As-Sadat's separatist line, Beijing is prepared--Israel's MA'ARIV writes--to establish trade or consular relations with Tel Aviv, possibly even before the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian "peace" treaty.

For imperialist and reactionary forces the Near East remains, as before a "zone of special attention." Commenting on their actions, Iraq's TARIQ ASH-SHA'B writes that they cannot fail to arouse serious fears in the Arab nation. That is why, the newspaper stresses, the most urgent task at present is to pool Arab countries' efforts to give a fitting rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

U.S. PLANS TO PROTECT MIDEAST INTERESTS 'DO NOT HELP PEACE'

LD220841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Soldatov report: "Counting on Force"]

[Text] New York--Counterrevolution has long been an unconditioned Washington reflex. Attempts to resort to it are made whenever American interests are threatened in any part of the world.

This is precisely how the United States reacted to the events in Iran. All manner of pressure was brought to bear on the country's politicians and public in order to keep the shah--"a loyal ally"--in power. When it became clear that these attempts were not succeeding and that the revolution was gathering momentum, Washington began taking urgent steps to prevent a repeat of "the Iranian variant" in any other allied country of this strategically important region, which supplies the United States and many other capitalist countries with oil.

A new geopolitical term has been coined in Washington--"the arc of instability." In the words of Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, this arc stretches along the shores of the Indian Ocean. Countries with "unstable social and political structures" are situated here. This region is said to be vitally important for the United States.

It is "in danger of disintegrating," says Brzezinski, sounding the alarm.

The United States is trying to avert this "disintegration" or to be more precise, is trying to use the situation that is taking shape in its own interests.

Washington's Near East policy is built on "all possible support for the region's influential forces." It proceeds from the premise that military might along with sufficient money from the sale of oil insures regimes' stability and therefore the reliable defense of American interests.

Following the events in Iran, this doctrine is now being amended to take account of the changes taking place in the region. American observers report that there are several viewpoints within the administration as to what should be done in the present situation and how to safeguard the interests of the major U.S. corporations which have long had a foothold in the Near East countries. Many are pressing for American troops to now play a fundamental role in "safeguarding the security" of the region. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown recently stated that he was selecting two Army divisions and Marine units with landing facilities for "use in such vitally important regions as the Persian Gulf in the event of an emergency." During his current tour of Near East and Persian Gulf countries Brown has reaffirmed his intention of using American paratroopers and Marines in the region if the United States thinks it necessary.

These plans are not new. Some years ago U.S. politicians hinted at the possibility of American paratroopers seizing Arab oilfields if U.S. interests were threatened. At the present time the internal events in these countries are considered a "threat."

Other measures enabling the United States to speedily interfere in the affairs of Near East states are also envisaged. In particular, it is planned to build additional installations at the port of Diego Garcia so that large American ships can be based there. Plans are under discussion for the United States to use the Israeli airbase at Ezion, as well as the military base being built in Saudi Arabia under the supervision of American experts. This is said to be "a more significant U.S. involvement in the region's affairs than hitherto." The Washington POST put it more accurately, writing: "Force is an effective political instrument; it serves as the mainstay of American diplomacy and can replace it if need be."

Another mainstay is the United States' "client" states. Israel is the "second pillar" (until recently Iran was considered the first) on which U.S. policy in the Near East can be based. Egypt is to be the "third pillar."

But the treaty between Israel and Egypt is still unsigned and this is causing Washington concern. After the revolution in Iran it is more important than ever for the United States that Israel and Egypt form a political and military alliance which would serve U.S. interests in the Near East. Washington is currently doing all it can to accelerate the conclusion of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty.

Irrespective of the outcome of these endeavors, Washington apparently intends to rely mainly on Israel in its policies in the region. It is Israel that is given most attention in all questions--from the supply of the latest weapons to diplomatic and moral support. When welcoming H. Brown to Israel, Defense Minister Weizman declared that "the recent events in Iran, which seem to have acquired ominous overtones, underline Israel's importance for the United States." H. Brown pointed out in turn that relations between the United States and Israel are founded on common strategic interests. The American press reports that the Pentagon is sympathetic to Tel Aviv's plans to keep the Sinai airbases under Israeli control.

The supply of modern weapons to Near East countries whose regimes the United States hopes to "strengthen" also continues. During H. Brown's tour of a number of states in the region agreement was reached to speed up the delivery of 60 U.S. F-15 fighters worth \$2.5 billion to Saudi Arabia. The Yemen Arab Republic will be receiving U.S. weapons worth \$300 million.

In its Near East plans Washington is allocating a considerable role to NATO, which American politicians are trying to involve. Spokesmen have stated that the Near East is of "vital importance to the West." NATO headquarters is evidently considering the possibility of open interference in the affairs of Near Eastern countries, as in Zaire.

Dangerous plans also mean a dangerous policy. The measures elaborated in Washington do not help peace in the Near East.

SAVAK-CIA 'Sinister Alliance'

LD162130 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 16, TASS--IZVESTIYA correspondent in Washington Melor Sturua reports secret operations by the shah secret police under a CIA program.

"The Iranian secret police SAVAK, which besmirched itself with crimes in its own country, had operated for many years in the United States as well, he writes. "In vain did the powers-that-be in Washington, including the present CIA director, Turner, try to deny this."

According to Manuchehr Ardalan, a counsellor for the press and information at the Iranian Embassy, Washington, there is a tacit agreement between the two governments about SAVAK operations in his country. "Under the 1959 bilateral security agreement between Iran and the United States, we have to exchange information concerning national security interests of both sides.... Your CIA greatly helps us in this regard", he said.

Since the formation of SAVAK in 1957 its agents have been trained, equipped and consulted by CIA instructors.

Towards the end of 1978 a State Department spokesman confirmed that 175 SAVAK agents were being trained at a CIA training centre in McLean, Virginia."

"The number of Iranian students studying in the USA is between 30 and 50 thousand.. For example, the system of watching over them, established by SAVAK, in considerable measure copied the methods of the CIA and the Pentagon", goes on the correspondent.

"The precise number of SAVAK agents who operated and are operating now on United States territory with the knowledge of and in cooperation with the CIA, is unknown. Different sources name 1,500, 2,500, while a SAVAK deputy director Parviz Sabeti estimates from 3,500 to 4,000 men. According to some press data, if one takes into account not only Iranian secret service agents, but the informers and provocateurs in their service, the SAVAK 'force' in the United States reached up to twenty thousand. But whatever figure you take, from the underestimated to the exaggerated, here anyway, is the fact of an unprecedented alliance between the American and Iranian secret services in violation of both the domestic American legislation and international law, a sinister alliance which grossly tramples upon human rights."

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON PRC INVASION OF SRV

Bovin Condemns 'Criminal War'

LD211145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "Crime"]

[Text] The fact that the Chinese are preparing to launch military operations against Vietnam is nothing new. It was reported, in particular that immediately after the normalization of relations between the United States and the PRC the Chinese moved some of their troops from the Fujian front to the Vietnamese border. Other movements of troops and military hardware in the same direction were also reported. But people were unwilling to believe it. People were unwilling to believe that Beijing's great-power ambitions and imperial presumption would overrule elementary considerations of political reason. But unfortunately, it has happened. China has begun a criminal war against Socialist Vietnam, a war in defense of the criminal regime of the Kampuchean maniacs.

War is a continuation of policy by other, forcible means. Aggressive war is a continuation of aggressive policy. That has always been so. That is exactly how things are today. The Chinese troops' incursion onto a neighboring country's territory is a continuation of the line China has been following in the international arena for many years now.

In the last 10-15 years there has not been a single major act aimed at consolidating peace and the peoples' security which has not been opposed by the Chinese leaders. Beijing energetically attacked the series of treaties and agreements which normalized the situation in central Europe. Beijing criticized the Helsinki act, which opened up the path to building a peaceful Europe. Beijing has done everything possible to undermine the harmonization of Soviet-American relations and to torpedo strategic arms limitation agreements. Beijing has resolutely refused to participate in any talks whatever on disarmament and has openly opposed the relaxation of international tension.

All this is foreign policy strategy. It is sufficiently eloquent. And now--the tactics. I will cite only a few instances of Asian policy. Beijing seized and is holding part of India's territory and is trying to exacerbate Indian-Pakistani disagreements over Kashmir. Beijing supports antigovernment insurrectionist forces in India, Burma, Thailand and other countries. Beijing, speculating on the so-called problem of the "northern territories," is trying to drive a wedge into relations between the USSR and Japan. Relying on over 20 million Huaqiao (ethnic Chinese), Beijing is stepping up pressure on Southeast Asian countries. And so on and so forth.

And now, war against Vietnam. When you think of the Vietnamese people's recent struggle against the United States, when you recall the vows of "eternal friendship" which rang out from Beijing, what is happening now seems simply monstrous. Chinese soldiers are killing Vietnamese people. Chinese tanks are flattening Vietnamese soil and Chinese artillery is destroying Vietnamese villages. For the sake of what? For the sake of China's security, Beijing alleges. However, you only have to look at a map and compare the potentials of the two countries to see for yourself that nothing is threatening China's security, nor can anything threaten it. The reason lies elsewhere. When the war against the Americans ended, the PRC hoped that Vietnam would follow the lead of Beijing's policy. But Vietnam traveled its own path. Vietnam "dared" to use the wealth of the Chinese bourgeoisie in the country for the people's good. Vietnam "dared" not to support Beijing's policy line of establishing a pro-Maoist regime in Kampuchea. And the Chinese decided to "punish" Vietnam--to "bloody its nose," as Senator H. Jackson formulated Beijing's scheme after a conversation with Deng Xiaoping.

...Why do you people "over there in Moscow" get so nervous about China's turbulent romance with the West, my Western interlocutors usually say. What if China does receive "a few" NATO weapons--it will still remain a weak country; what if China does effect a rapprochement with the West--in that case it will begin to approach its foreign policy more responsibly and will be less inclined to embark on adventures.

It is regrettable that such extremely naive arguments form the basis of the most serious political decisions. Incidentally, the Americans are now strenuously emphasizing that they did their best to talk their Chinese friends out of extensive military operations on the border with Vietnam. That is probably so. For the Americans realized that China's attack on Vietnam, particularly immediately after Deng Xiaoping's visit, would place Washington and all Western "appeasers" of China in an extremely ambiguous and politically vulnerable position.

And thus it happened. The logic of intentions was overturned by the logic of events. Deng Xiaoping could not care less about the delicate calculations of Brzezinski and his strategic team. He follows his own line, a line which aims at consolidating--where possible with maneuvers and the "diplomacy of smiles," where possible by force, blackmail and pressure--China's dominant role in Asia. In Asia for the time being, that is. The yearning for unconcealed hegemonism reveals the source of the present criminal war. And those Western circles who signed Deng's "certificate of trustworthiness" and unleashed a massive anti-Vietnamese campaign are objectively, irrespective of their intentions, to some extent responsible for the outbreak of a new war in Indochina.

The Vietnamese people will manage to uphold their freedom and independence. Socialist Vietnam has reliable friends. World public opinion is on Vietnam's side. And there is no doubt that the Chinese adventure will end ignominiously. Hitler once told his retinue: "At the moment, like a cat, you are lying in wait for your prey and choosing the right moment to strike at somebody--so far you have not failed...." But they have failed. The history of Maoist China tells of many criminal acts against its own and neighboring peoples, many "ambushes" and "strikes against others." At the moment they are attributed to the "gang of four." Sooner or later the Chinese people will ascribe the present crime against peace and against socialism to those who determine the policy of post-Mao China.

Korionov Warns Aggression Must Stop

LD221145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Article by V. Korionov: "Stop the Crime!"]

[Text] Blood continues to flow in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV). The Chinese aggressor has burst into the Vietnamese people's peaceful home and is sowing death and destruction. Villages and settlements are being burned. Children, women and old men are dying. Violence reigns where the aggressor has trod.

Chinese militarism has shown its true face. It is clear to millions of people the world over that the aggression was premeditated. There is no justification for it. Enjoying the support of certain circles in the West, the Beijing rulers are using bayonets and bombs in an attempt to realize their hegemonist ambitions.

The Maoist hegemonists, who have far-reaching aggressive plans in respect of the countries and peoples of Southeast Asia, have a hatred of Socialist Vietnam, which has become the advanced post of the new social system and of the cause of peace in this part of the world.

The courageous Vietnamese people, who have repeatedly been compelled to uphold their motherland's honor and independence in fierce battles against foreign aggressors, do not intend to submit to the new contenders for domination. This is infuriating the Chinese ruling elite who had intended to transform Southeast Asia into their private domain.

Initially the Beijing rulers had depended on the Pol Pot clique in Phnom Penh for the implementation of their antipopular plans for Vietnam. The Kampuchean patriots laid these plans to rest. The peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea have embarked on the path of restoring their broken friendship and neighborliness.

Incensed by the collapse of its great-power expectations, the Chinese leadership switched from threats and intimidation and from preparation of aggression to direct armed aggression.

It must be noted that the aggression was launched practically the day after the Chinese vice premier's trip to the United States. No propagandist twists and turns will help to hide the responsibility of those circles in the United States who contributed directly or indirectly to Beijing's actions. And how are those short-sighted politicians in West European countries who conceived the idea of giving the Chinese militarists access to their arsenals of weapons feeling today? Do they realize in whose hands they intend to put means of destruction?

The entire world is protesting against the Beijing interventionists' crimes in Socialist Vietnam. Nobody can be indifferent toward Beijing's totally unprovoked aggression. Governments, political parties, public organizations and people with diverse political views and religious outlooks are demanding an end to Beijing's aggression, which is not only bringing death to the peaceful population of Vietnam but is also jeopardizing the cause of universal peace. The Chinese forces must withdraw from Vietnamese territory immediately--this is the peoples' unanimous demand.

The Soviet Government statement rang out the world over categorically condemning Beijing's brazen aggression against the SRV. The Soviet state's firm, resolute position is vigorously supported by all who cherish the cause of peace and peoples' freedom. Those who determine policy in Beijing should stop before it is too late.

International solidarity was an important factor in Vietnam's victory over American imperialist intervention. This solidarity will help the heroic Vietnamese people to stand up for themselves in the struggle against the Maoist aggressors.

Beijing's crimes must be stopped.

The cause for which the courageous Vietnamese patriots are currently fighting is a just cause. This cause will prevail!

Leontyev Denounces PRC Hypocrisy

LD221029 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev 'military-political commentary': "Beijing's Hypocrisy"]

[Text] "It does not matter what color a cat is so long as it catches mice," the notorious Deng Xiaoping has cynically declared. It must be said that the Beijing "cat" has not fed on mice for a long time now. More and more often that crazed animal attacks people living in the countries neighboring China. In 1962 Beijing's troops attacked India, killed thousands of its citizens and seized about 36,000 square kilometers of Indian territory which they still continue to hold. [paragraph continues]

In the last few years Beijing's subversive activity and perfidious intrigues have resulted in the death of 500,000 people in Indonesia, about 3 million in Kampuchea and many thousands in Burma, Thailand and Malaysia.

And now, before the eyes of the entire world, Chinese troops have attacked Vietnam. Their guns are firing on towns and villages and are killing children and women. A foul and barbaric crime, the result of long and careful preparation, is being perpetrated.

The Chinese strategists' plans see the seizure of Southeast Asia as the first step toward world domination. A united, strong, Socialist Vietnam does not suit them. They see it as a serious obstacle to their hegemonic schemes. And back during the war to liberate Vietnam from the American enslavers the Beijing "cat" began to conceive a grudge against that country. The heroic people shed their blood in the struggle against the interventionists while their "northern brothers" placed every kind of obstacle in the way of the delivery of Soviet missiles to Vietnam by railroad--or simply stole them. In 1974 China seized the Paracel Islands belonging to Vietnam.

After the war Vietnam was attacked by the troops of the Kampuchean puppet regime armed with Chinese weapons and trained by Chinese advisers. At the same time Beijing made new territorial claims against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and armed provocations began along the Chinese-Vietnamese border. The provocations became more frequent after the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese peace and friendship treaty and particularly after the normalization of relations between the PRC and the United States. "Well-informed political commentators and military specialists believe that China's relations with the United States are encouraging China's new aggressiveness," America's THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote recently.

The normalization of relations with Washington enabled Beijing to release the troops stationed on the coast opposite Taiwan and to transfer them to the border with the SRV. According to American press data, about 30 divisions with a total numerical strength of 330,000 soldiers and officers, hundreds of tanks and almost 33 percent of the PRC's aviation, which numbers some 5,000 warplanes, were concentrated in the border area.

Having completed its military preparations, the Beijing leadership endeavored to secure political support for its aggression from the United States. The American capital alleges that these endeavors were unsuccessful and that the Americans "tried to persuade" Beijing not to attack Vietnam. But not even the U.S. press believes this. The New York TIMES asserts that China's attack on Vietnam was no surprise to the United States. The United States, it writes, was informed of Beijing's aggressive intentions by Deng Xiaoping during his recent visit to Washington; he told senators and journalists that Vietnam "will have to be taught a bloody lesson." Moreover, the newspaper continues, citing high-ranking figures, U.S. intelligence organs possessed information which made it possible to predict pretty accurately the start of military operations.

In short, Washington adopted a position of connivance with the aggressor. At the same time many Western press organs attempted to "reassure" the public which was alarmed by Beijing's threats. For instance, Britain's THE OBSERVER wrote: "When a general appears onstage in the Beijing opera, he immediately has to bellow at the top of his voice, particularly if he has no intention of fighting. The more Deng 'bellows' and the more menacing the Chinese Army's posturing, the less probable it is that China will start a real war." That is what the newspaper wrote 12 February. And on the morning of 17 February 150,000 Chinese soldiers and officers supported by aircraft and tanks invaded Vietnam. As we can see, certain gentlemen in London have learned nothing since Munich....

Pierce fighting has been continuing in the border areas of Vietnam for 4 days now. Units of the Vietnamese people's army are rebuffing the aggressors, counterattacking and inflicting heavy losses.

On 18 February XINHUA and RENMIN RIBAO attempted to justify the attack on Vietnam. According to them, China was supposedly "forced" to mount what was merely a "counter-attack" against the SRV since the latter (just imagine) "is seriously threatening China's security, damaging its sovereignty and territorial integrity and undermining the work of modernization in China." This is being said of a country which in terms of population is 20 times and in terms of territory is 29 times smaller than China. "We do not want war," the Beijing politicians assure people, as though it were not they who unleashed the bloody war. "We do not need even an inch of Vietnamese soil," they vow, as though it were not they who are trampling that soil underfoot today.

Beijing's lies and hypocrisy have fooled no one. The mask which the aggressor has attempted to don has been crushed by the tracks of his own tanks. The whole world is condemning the foul murders who have raised their filthy hands against Socialist Vietnam. Today everyone can see Beijing's true face--the face of a bloody aggressor who poses a threat to all countries and peoples. Everyone can see who it is that certain gentlemen in the NATO countries are intending to supply with modern weapons.

Soviet people totally support their government's statement expressing the demand for an end to the aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese soil. If the aggressor does not stop, he will feel the full weight of disgrace and retribution for his crime.

Belov Addresses Chinese Youth

OW220227 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 21 Feb 79 OW

[Belov commentary: "What Are Chinese Youths Being Pushed Toward?"]

[Text] Dear Chinese youths: Our earth has another source of war. There where they were extinguished only 6 [as heard] years ago, the flames of war are now rekindled. More than 1 million people lost their lives in the past war. Vietnam, just beginning to heal its war wounds, is suffering again. How could people open up with guns and bomb this land again? Every upright and honest person in the world may now be asking the same question. Chinese youths, you, too, must consider this question.

It should be noted that those shooting to kill and carrying out destructive activities on Vietnamese soil are as young as you are; those driving tanks to destroy peaceful civilian homes and to run over Vietnamese peasant crops are as young as you are. A bloody war is now going on in Vietnam, where both Chinese and Vietnamese soldiers are suffering casualties. Yet the people of the two neighboring countries have a traditional friendship forged over the past several decades.

Young soldiers of the Chinese PLA [People's Liberation Army], young workers and peasants and students should all have questions to ponder. Beijing has willfully asserted in its propaganda that Vietnam has sent armed personnel to intrude into China. Have the Vietnamese Army and armored and artillery corps invaded Chinese territory? No, the opposite is the case. Mao Zedong's political successors planned beforehand to aggress against Socialist Vietnam. Vietnam is an insurmountable barrier to the realization of their expansionism. Before their invasion of Vietnam, the Chinese press carried out a large-scale anti-Vietnam movement, attracting the attention of all people, both old and young. Even ZHONGGUO SHAONIAN BAO has carried page after page of anti-Vietnam articles.

Acting like the great helmsman used to, his successors first used deceptive propaganda to hoodwink their youths and then gave them orders. Now every Chinese youth should reflect on how China's prestige stands now in the minds of all upright and honest people in the world and all those who treasure peace and the happiness of Chinese youths. Does the invasion of Vietnam not impair China's prestige? Of course, it is by no means accidental that reactionary public opinion in the world has concealed the Beijing leaders' criminal acts from Chinese youths. The reaction of the progressive forces in the world to China's perfidious invasion of the SRV can be expressed with the word "indignation."

Many people have been killed in the invasion, which reminds people of U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam. The Beijing leaders have actually taken over U.S. imperialism's barbarism and escalated it. Is not every ordinary person in China pondering this question?

China invaded Vietnam after Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States. The U.S. journal NEWSWEEK called the first several weeks of this year a period of feverish love between China and the United States. During his U.S. visit, Deng Xiaoping brazenly said that Vietnam should be (?punished). The U.S. ruling clique paid great attention to this statement by Deng Xiaoping. Regarding Deng Xiaoping as a minor partner, the United States taught him how to oppose Vietnam. After he wound up his U.S. visit, it was therefore no accident that the U.S. press said that China would definitely invade Vietnam shortly.

Could true Chinese patriots shut their eyes to the pro-imperialist policy openly pushed by the present Beijing leaders and to the latter's being under the thumb of the imperialist, monopoly clique? Chinese youths and all other people throughout China have undergone many hardships and difficulties in the past 20 years. Now Chinese youths are being dragged into dangerous, adventurist positions in the dirty war against Vietnam. Is this policy in the interests of Chinese youth? No, it is not at all.

Mulatov Critizes Chinese Militarism

OW212204 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 21 Feb 79 OM

[Mulatov commentary: "China's Militarism Threatens the Chinese People"]

[Excerpts] China's leaders have started up their military machine against the Vietnamese people. This shows the whole world how irresponsible they are toward the destiny of the world and how recklessly and criminally they use weapons to push their own political line on the international stage.

On 19 February, I listened to a broadcast by the "Voice of America." The "Voice of America" referred to Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of China's State Council and vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, as China's major military planner. It must be pointed out that (?recently) U.S. information departments have indulged in talking about Hua Guofeng, premier of China's State Council and chairman of the CCP Central Committee, but about Deng Xiaoping, who ranks only third in China's official list, as the person who makes the most important (?decisions) in domestic and foreign policies.

After he was rehabilitated for the second time, Deng Xiaoping himself modestly said at a national conference that he was willing to serve only as the director of the logistics department for the four modernizations. What he says is one thing, but what he does is another. Now, under the preposterous and despicable pretext that Socialist Vietnam is sabotaging China's modernization, Deng Xiaoping has in fact become the chief of the general staff in China's massive aggression against this neighboring socialist country. I believe that the military plunder of a neighboring country and the pursuing of the extremely reactionary chauvinist ideas of China's major military planner are fundamentally contrary to the wish of all true patriots in China.

The militarists in China today are indifferent to the Chinese people's desire to live in peace and to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with all neighbors, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, India, Vietnam and other sovereign states bordering on China. The characteristic of the militarists in present-day China is that they are willing to throw themselves at the feet of any big munitions supplier in Western countries and Japan and to accept any political and financial indebtedness to any capitalist country and [words indistinct], so long as they can obtain large quantities of the most up-to-date weapons and military technology and equipment such as aircraft, tanks, missiles and warships.

The militarists in China today are hoping to use the blood of the Chinese working people, who are being dressed in military uniforms and sent to the border of the sovereign state of Socialist Vietnam, and the blood of the Vietnamese people as the price in exchange for unlimited loans from the class enemies of the Chinese and Vietnamese working people. The militarists in China today are hoping to achieve mutual understanding with those political forces which subsidized and armed the counterrevolutionaries during China's civil wars, blockaded the young PRC and later became notorious when imperialism launched aggression against the Vietnamese people.

At present, the militarists in China are the real threat to the common Chinese people who hope to see their country become a prosperous socialist country.

Ptashnikov on U.S.' 'Silent Assent'

LD221756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] At the height of the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam, certain circles in the West are continuing to flirt with the Beijing leaders. British industry minister Varley, who is at present in Hong Kong, is due to set off for Beijing in order to sign a trade and economic agreement with China. It includes an agreement to sell the Maoists a large batch of Harrier vertical take-off and landing fighter aircraft. On Friday, U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal is due in Beijing on an official visit. He will discuss the question of expanding trade with the Beijing leadership. In Washington, they say his trip marks the beginning of an era of good will in U.S.-PRC relations.

As is known, the incursion by Chinese forces into the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was undertaken virtually immediately after Deng Xiaoping's trip to the United States. In effect, Beijing's aggression was undertaken with the silent assent of the U.S. administration. London and Washington are not bothered by Beijing's aggression. After all, it is directed against a socialist country. But the NATO strategists ought not to forget what Mao Zedong declared in 1958: After a certain number of years, we shall build a big empire, and we shall be ready to advance on Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco.

It is quite obvious that any connivance with Beijing is, as the Soviet Government's statement says, connivance with force and diktat and connivance with the attempts of the Chinese leadership to plunge the world into war.

PRC's Misleading Border Reports Scored

LD221524 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

["China Is Dodging"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--The TASS political observer, Sergey Kulik, writes:

The Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua cynically declared in Beijing that the world should not "worry too much" over the "Chinese operation" against Vietnam. Mr Huang Hua deliberately lied when he, juggling with terms and facts, described the war launched by the PRC against the SRV as a "preventive counteroffensive" and alleged that this war was "limited in time and space".

Dispatches from the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier show that Beijing resorts to gross misinformation to fool world opinion and to free its hands for fresh military gambles in Southeast Asia. At the very moment, when Western agencies distributed throughout the world Beijing's version that the PRC was allegedly withdrawing its forces from Vietnam, the Chinese rulers moved fresh reinforcements against the SRV. Military operations on Vietnam territory are becoming ever fiercer.

It is noteworthy that mass western mass media support the notoriously false version of the PRC which seeks to depict this large-scale war as a "local conflict". In doing so, they seek to justify Beijing's crime by its desire to "avenge" the defeat of the Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea.

What can one reply to the advocates of the Beijing aggressors? It is common knowledge that preparations for the armed invasion of the SRV by Chinese troops were conducted long before the pro-Beijing bloody Pol Pot regime had been overthrown by the people of Kampuchea. For a long time Beijing also sounded out Western opinion concerning the possibility of an open Chinese aggression against the SRV. This was precisely why Deng Xiaoping during his recent visit in Washington flaunted threats against the SRV, repeating at every convenient moment that "Vietnam must be taught a lesson".

Other commonly known facts were that the United States knew even of the time of China's attack on the SRV, knew, but did not halt the aggressor, since, as L'HUMANITE says, "the present policy of the Chinese leaders is used by American imperialism in an attempt to weaken the socialist world and stop the process of detente." And now the United States actually seeks to justify the PRC, encourages Beijing to further intensification of hostile activities against the SRV.

No thoughtful person will believe that China, whose population is 18 times as large as that of Vietnam, "is threatened" by its southern neighbour. China wages war against Vietnam because the Vietnamese people did not give in to Beijing's claims to domination in Southeast Asia, just as they did not give in to Japanese militarism, French colonialism and American imperialism in the past.

The Chinese aggressors and their patrons should not forget the lessons of history, the more so since Vietnam is not alone today. All progressive mankind sides with Vietnam.

Overseas Chinese Recruited

OW222103 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT
21 Feb 79 OW

[[Shmidtin] commentary: "Hand Weapons to Overseas Chinese"]

[Excerpts] China has recruited a number of overseas Chinese who resided in Vietnam and left last summer to serve as guides for Chinese troops. Some time ago China attempted to turn overseas Chinese residing in Vietnam into special agents. It ordered the overseas Chinese of all walks of life to sneak back into Vietnam to stir up turmoil among local overseas Chinese residents and engage in espionage.

Obviously, the Chinese leaders want Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia to fulfill the most dangerous tasks for their foreign policy and become direct workers for Beijing's terrorist and military adventure in that region. A few years ago, a high-ranking Chinese official revealed that armed Overseas Chinese would participate in armed struggle in countries where they resided. He said: There is nothing to be afraid of on this issue. The Chinese leaders' words are dangerous for Overseas Chinese. The small number of Overseas Chinese who died for Beijing's scheme sacrificed their lives only because they blindly obeyed the Zhongnanhai rulers' directives.

In general, due to Beijing agents' adventures in the Southeast Asian countries, many Overseas Chinese in Chinese residential districts have been searched and arrested. They have suffered greatly. Now the leaders of other countries in Southeast Asia where many Overseas Chinese reside are closely watching the role played by Overseas Chinese in Sino-Vietnamese relations. Therefore, it is small wonder that the majority of Overseas Chinese are unwilling to take up Chinese weapons. Instead, they will surely have nothing to do with the Beijing leaders' political adventures abroad.

JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY NOTES PRC MEDIA BAN RELATING TO VIETNAM

LD201914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The KYODO TSUSHIN agency reports from Beijing that a secret directive has been issued in China according to which all the news media have been forbidden from informing the population in any way about the military operations of the Chinese forces in Vietnam. The ban extends to all demonstrations, meetings and the display of wall posters.

EEC COMMISSION CHAIRMAN BEGINS VISIT TO CHINA

LD212014 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, February 20, TASS--Roy Jenkins, the chairman of the commission of the European Community, will pay an official visit to China from February 21 to March first, it was announced here. Local observers point out that the visit by the head of the executive agency of the Common Market, made at a moment when China launched armed aggression against a sovereign state, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, acquires the nature of a political action. A spokesman of the commission tried to slur over the political nature of the visit and to depict it as exclusively commercial and economic. These assertions, however, are refuted by the very programme for Jenkin's stay in Beijing. He is to meet there, specifically, with Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping and Huang Hua. This shows that Jenkins' talk would rather touch upon political than on economic problems.

Dangers in EEC-PRC Talks Outlined

LD212024 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

["Dangerous Game"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Stokilitskiy writes:

Progressive mankind is indignant at China's brazen aggression against Socialist Vietnam. Now the whole world can see the openly expansionist and militaristic nature of the policy pursued by the Chinese ruling clique. This, in all evidence, does not, however, embarrass the leading officials of the European Economic Community (EEC), who sent to Beijing a high-ranking delegation led by chairman of the EEC commission Roy Jenkins. The fathers of "smaller Europe" strive to create an impression that the point at issue is allegedly simply the development of routine trade and economic contacts between the West European "Nine" and China.

This is quite a false impression, as one can easily see how far are the ties with the Chinese militarists from usual trade practices. Some Common Market member countries are, as a matter of fact, encouraging step by step the aggressive ambitions of the Beijing leadership. Imports from Western Europe are in many cases used either directly or indirectly for stepping up China's military preparations. The readiness to sell Beijing the advanced Harrier warplanes, which the British authorities are declaring on the days when the Chinese aggressors invaded Vietnam, is the latest, but far from the only fact illustrating the dangerous character of the "business" practiced by a number of the countries of the "Nine" in their relations with Beijing.

But while it is preferred in some West European countries to close eyes to the dangerous consequences of such a trade alliance, while emphasizing business benefits allegedly promised to the "Nine" by the opening of the Chinese market, the Chinese ruling quarters themselves do not conceal their far-reaching plans, playing on the anti-Sovietism of definite West European circles, to use the EEC in order to get access in the long run to NATO's military arsenals. As is seen from a report by a Beijing correspondent of the FRANCE PRESS agency, the Chinese leaders intend to convey through Roy Jenkins the call to the European Economic Community that it joins in their anti-Soviet campaign.

It is clear that trade in the hands of the militaristic Beijing leadership is turning from an instrument of peace into a tool of war. And only those are incapable to see it, who do not wish to. Isn't the Vietnamese adventure by the Chinese aggressor a proof of the danger of such flirtation with Beijing? And, for that matter, not only to the peoples of Southeast Asia.

ZORIN COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD180503 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] The talk in Washington lately has been about the notorious Jackson-Vanik amendment, the amendment that discriminates against a number of countries, including the Soviet Union, in the matter of trade. What started all the talk was the proposal of some officials not to apply the amendment to mainland China. But realistic-minded politicians in Washington realize that if the discriminatory measures are lifted from China but continue to operate against the Soviet Union, there may be far-reaching political consequences. So they have proposed removing the discrimination from the Soviet Union, too. It remains to be seen what will happen next. For the present I would like to make some observations about the current discussion.

Senator Henry Jackson said a few days ago he saw no reason to apply his amendment to China. This is a significant statement, because the senator from the state of Washington is one of the instigators of the campaign in defense of the human rights supposedly violated in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This was the excuse for his amendment in the first place.

He would not listen to critics who suggested he wasn't really concerned about human rights but only making political capital. Some time ago, during the visit of a Soviet parliamentary delegation to Washington, I had occasion to talk to Scoop Jackson. He insisted he was a true defender of human rights and had no ulterior motives whatever. So what has happened now? Why has the senator suddenly forgotten his righteous stance and taken to (quoting) China? He must have foreseen this question might arise and not only in Moscow but among Americans too, because he hastens to say China's policy on emigration made it possible to give China favored-nation treatment.

Let's assume that for the moment Senator Jackson and others of his kind are really interested in protecting human rights. But is there only one human right, the right to emigrate? What about the right to due process of the law, to personal security and to human dignity? Surely those politicians in America who today have nothing but praise for China must know that in recent years millions of people in mainland China have been persecuted, forced to resettle in other parts of the country and arrested, and that scores of thousands have been executed without due process of the law. If some American politicians are unaware of all this, let them turn to the Chinese press. It has reported any number of facts about unlawful treatment of millions of Chinese. Nor is all this past history; the lawlessness continues. International news agencies are still reporting the persecution and arrest of Chinese who speak up for their human rights and demand justice and observance of the law.

It is hard to say how sincere Vice Premier Deng has been when he told American officials Beijing was ready to let all who wanted to leave China to do so. But it is more than obvious it is too early to describe China as a country where human rights are respected. I won't explore what might happen if China were given favored-nation status and the Soviet Union still refused it. I only want to say the very fact that there is talk in Washington of this possibility undermines the faith of the Soviet public in the administration's goodwill and desire for better relations. One gets the impression some influential people in Washington are openly trying to stop the relaxation of tension by sacrificing American-Soviet relations to a dangerous political game. The Soviet Union is not frightened by the game. It knows the real line-up on the international scene and it has strong nerves, as history has shown. Nor does it consider trade with the United States of critical importance. The Soviet Union became a powerful industrialized nation without such trade and the administration's discriminatory measures in late years have not held up Soviet development, either. But normal economic relations would not only benefit both nations economically, they would help to normalize relations in general and hence further relax world tension.

When all this is said and done, the obstacles to normal trade have done as much damage to the United States as to the Soviet Union. Just a few days ago, the prominent American business spokesman, Michael Forrestall, predicted that in the next 10 or 15 years the Soviet Union could become as big a trading partner of the United States as Europe and Japan. If the United States developed trade with the Soviet Union, he said, this would greatly reduce its trade deficit. American exports to the Soviet Union could reach a value of \$10 billion in the next 5 years, Mr Forrestall said, if the United States acted energetically.

This statement is all the more impressive if you consider the opinion of top American economists that there is little reason to expect a lot from trade with China. There are many commodities China would like to buy, they say, but China lacks the convertible currency and the goods to pay for them and will continue to be in this position for some time to come. The Soviet Union, in contrast, is an advanced country that could be a profitable trading partner for the American business community.

It's a risky near-sighted policy to try to play the China card. The boots that are prodding the administration to do so may seriously damage America's basic interests as well as the trend of declining world tension.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO U.S. INCREASES, BENEFICIAL TO BEIJING

LD172122 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] As soon as diplomatic relations were established between the United States and China, Beijing eased restrictions on emigration to the United States. According to some reports, the number of requests for permission to go to America reached 2,000 in January alone, which is much higher than the previous figure. Why does Beijing encourage Chinese to go to the United States? Details by a Soviet news agency TASS correspondent reporting from Washington:

[Words indistinct] with a slogan proclaimed back in Mao's time: China is where Chinese are. There are over 25 million Chinese living outside China. Six hundred thousand ethnic Chinese have gained footholds in America society. Chinese immigrants in the United States have big capital and great experience in commerce and politics. They are employed in different spheres. About 12,000 are civil employees. There are also Chinese governors, congressmen and big capitalists. Beijing attaches special importance to the Chinese engaged in research in sciences and in the military field in the United States. For Maoists, these scientists are bees collecting honey from American flowers and bringing it to the Beijing hive.

There are Chinese among the leading nuclear scientists and perhaps one day the public will learn about their role in creating China's nuclear potential. According to the Western press, ethnic Chinese are actively working for Chinese special services. A report by the Canadian newspaper TORONTO STAR about the case of Peter (Clark) has spread all over the world. Making use of his position as the head of a company fulfilling military orders for NATO, this Canadian supplied Beijing with (?intelligence) military information over a long time, with the mediation of two American-born Chinese. [Words indistinct] some U.S. politicians believe they are in firm control of the development of relations between Beijing and Washington. But American Chinese, whose number will apparently increase, have become a serious factor that will enable Beijing to direct these relations in a suitable channel and correct the designs of some American strategists in its favor.

SPEECHES, COMMUNIQUE ON CHNOUPEK'S USSR VISIT REPORTED

Gromyko, Chnoupek Speeches at Luncheon

LD211151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Talks began in Moscow on 19 February between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister.

During the talks, which are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and complete unity of views, there was a discussion of questions relating to the further development of the fraternal friendship and close all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the CSSR.

There was also an exchange of opinions on topical international issues of mutual interest.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of B. Chnoupek during which speeches were exchanged.

Welcoming the guest, A.A. Gromyko said: We are glad of the opportunity your visit provided to the Soviet Union for a productive exchange of opinions on questions of the further development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and a number of international problems of mutual interest.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and between the CPSU and the CPCZ are characterized by complete mutual trust and unity of views on all fundamental questions of the present day. Graphic evidence of this was provided by the visit paid to the CSSR last summer by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev and his conversations and talks with the Czechoslovak leaders and with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Daily practice shows that all-round cooperation, including in international affairs, between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has become an organic component of the life of our fraternal parties, states and peoples and promotes their successful advance in building socialism and communism.

Our countries' unity of action in the interests of insuring stable peace on earth is an important component of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and of cooperation among the states of the socialist community as a whole. The proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact states' Moscow declaration and the initiatives of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia at the United Nations and other international forums serve precisely these aims.

As a result of the persistent and purposeful struggle of the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving forces in the world for world peace, security and disarmament considerable positive changes have been achieved in the international arena. As L.I. Brezhnev has frequently pointed out, the Soviet Union will continue to do everything incumbent on it to reinforce what has been achieved and to spare our own and future generations the horrors of war.

We are aware of the complexity of this task. In the West and the Far East there are still forces advocating the continuation of the arms race and the development and introduction of new types of arms. Beijing's wholesale arms procurers tour Western capitals while arms sellers try to prove that VTOL aircraft and other means of warfare mold a love of peace in those who acknowledge one direction in politics--a militarist direction.

At the same time I want to say with all responsibility that the Soviet Union will not slacken its efforts or its struggle for peace and the peoples' security and the ending of the arms race unleashed by the NATO bloc. It will vigilantly follow the intrigues of those who are seeking to jeopardize world peace.

The Soviet Union's policy line in these matters is clear-cut, its course unvaried and its position powerful, just and in line with the peoples' aspirations. At the talks now underway on a wide range of disarmament problems success is possible if the principles of reciprocity and parity of commitments are observed and one-sided advantages not permitted.

We expect our partners at the Vienna talks to display a responsible approach toward the socialist countries' 8 June 1978 proposals. Figuratively speaking, the ball is now in the West's court and matters will advance if the Western side's response is imbued with a constructive spirit and not with the expectation that the socialist countries will make unilateral steps and concessions. There have not been and will not be any such unilateral steps.

We are deeply satisfied to note the unanimity of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in their support for the peoples struggling against aggression and for freedom and national independence and social progress.

The Soviet Union has resolutely condemned Beijing's flagrant aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. This aggression again exposes to the whole world the true essence of the Beijing leaders' dangerous hegemonist course, a course toward expansion against other countries which China has steered for many years in Southeast Asia.

Beijing should not forget that the heroic people of Vietnam are not alone. They have many friends and allies throughout the world. We firmly state that the present Chinese leadership must stop its aggression against Socialist Vietnam before it is too late. Our position was clearly spelled out in the Soviet Government statement published yesterday.

Our sympathies are on the side of the people of Kampuchea, who have overthrown the regime of the reactionary tyranny of Beijing's henchmen.

I want to say a few words about Iran. As is well known, this is a country with which the USSR has common borders, and the events which had developed there cannot fail to claim our closest attention.

With respect to this country too we do not have to alter our principled position or course. Loyal to Lenin's policy of peace and friendship among the peoples, the Soviet Union has recognized Iran's Provisional Government and stated its readiness to maintain and develop relations with this country on the basis of the principles of equality, good-neighborliness, respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Apart from anything else this means that only the people of Iran can decide the question of their state's internal system and run their own country.

Interference in that country's sovereign rights and internal affairs is inadmissible under any pretext. This was stated perfectly clearly by L. I. Brezhnev in his reply to PRAVDA's correspondent, when he emphasized that the Soviet Union would regard any interference in Iran's affairs as affecting its security interests. We have said this to the proper quarter [komu sleduyet], and it is not out of place to emphasize this once again.

In a reply speech B. Chnoupek emphasized the special significance of the visit which the USSR party and government delegation headed by L. I. Brezhnev made to the CSSR last year.

This visit provided confirmation of the fact that the constant strengthening of the bonds of fraternal friendship and the cohesion of our communist parties and their Central Committees headed by Gustav Husak and L. I. Brezhnev is the heart of our cooperation underpinned by Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and joint action to realize the peace program which has also become our own program. L. I. Brezhnev's visit confirmed that our relations, that are developing in accordance with the 1970 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, have acquired a scope and attained a level unequalled in the history of relations between two countries.

These important circumstances, B. Chnoupek pointed out, are also fully reflected in the talks which we are now holding. Their significance grows still more in connection with the fact that they are being held after such a portentous event as the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference, the results of which are giving concrete new boosts to the further development of the process of detente and of strengthening the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation.

As for us, our attention will be centered on the task of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA states, intensifying the activities of the Warsaw Pact Organization and enhancing the capability of all its working organs.

The CSSR, B. Chnoupek said, decisively condemns the present Chinese leadership's adventurist policy. We wish to emphasize this precisely today, when Beijing, pursuing its expansionist aims, has committed aggression against the SRV. On behalf of the entire Czechoslovak people, the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, their statement issued yesterday reads, decisively protest against the Chinese troops' incursion into SRV territory and demand most insistently the ending of aggression against Vietnam and the immediate unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. We express our full solidarity with and support for Vietnam in its just struggle against the Chinese aggressors.

Touching on Czechoslovakia's constructive dialog with states with different social systems, such as the FRG, Austria and others, B. Chnoupek emphasized that European and non-European states have no more urgent task than that of together following the proven avenues of detente. He who tries to deepen the pitfalls in the path of detente, overly ignoring mankind's aspirations, fueling tension and creating an atmosphere of mistrust, confrontation, arms race or gloomy instability, will inevitably go down in the annals of history as an adventurer and warmonger. Therefore we consider it our paramount task to implement the main appeal of the Moscow declaration--to achieve a speedy and decisive breakthrough at the disarmament talks. Therefore we advocate totally closing all arms channels, primarily nuclear arms channels. The speediest conclusion and ratification of the SALT II agreement will have a positive influence on generally improving the international situation and will help other disarmament forums progress. It will affect the Vienna talks above all.

Czechoslovakia has hailed the Kampuchean people's brilliant victory and the birth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which we regard as a positive factor for peace and stability in that region of Asia.

We are attentively observing the development of recent events in Iran. We have recognized the Iranian Provisional Government and are prepared to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with that country.

In conclusion B. Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia values highly the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy, to which a great personal contribution is being made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a true Leninist, outstanding figure in the international communist and workers movement and indefatigable fighter for peace. No international problem today can be resolved without the Soviet Union's participation, without the countries of real socialism, nor is there a politician who can fail to take into account the voice of the Soviet Union--the voice of truth and peace--in resolving international problems. We are proud that we too are completely devoted to the cause of socialism and peace. Inspired by the successes we have achieved, we will continue with unremitting energy to make our contribution to this noble endeavor.

The luncheon was attended by V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, other Soviet officials, those accompanying the CSSR foreign minister, and C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

The luncheon took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Chnoupek Comments on Talks

LD221418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister, left Moscow for home today. At the airport he was seen off by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and other officials. Chnoupek said in an interview to journalists before flying home: We are completely satisfied with the results of the talks in which important issues were discussed. The results of the recent friendly visit to the CSSR by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are a landmark in the history of relations between the countries. The decisions adopted during that visit are a program of joint action for several years to come. Our meeting," Comrade Chnoupek said, "took place soon after a very important event in the life of the socialist countries--the conference of Warsaw Pact members. That conference provided a new, powerful impetus and put forward new plans and proposals by the socialist countries in the further struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. Our visit to the USSR," the Czechoslovak foreign minister said in conclusion, "has become yet another serious step forward in coordinating the foreign policy action of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union."

TASS Cites Communiqué

LD221836 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia attach great importance to the strengthening of peace and security on the European Continent, the development of cooperation between states with a differing socio-political order. They emphasized their resolve to strive for the full order. They emphasized their resolve to strive for the full application of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. This was said in a communiqué on the visit to the USSR of Bohuslav Chnoupek, the minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR. He held talks with Andrey Gromyko, the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. The participants in the talks shared the view that the conclusion of a new agreement between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic offensive arms would be of exceptionally great importance for detente and the consolidation of peace. They went on record in favour of the early working out of mutually-acceptable decisions at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, with observance of the principle of not prejudicing the security of any of the sides. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia sharply denounced China's aggression against Vietnam and expressed fraternal solidarity with the Vietnamese people, came out against Beijing's attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and against any intervention in the affairs of Iran.

PRAVDA HITS ANTI-SOVIET, ANTI-SRV THRUST OF VJESNIK

LD221127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Yar. Yhabarov article: "How They Seek the Source of the Aggression"]

[Text] The Yugoslav public, like the world's entire democratic public, has reacted with alarm and concern to the Beijing militarists' aggression against Socialist Vietnam. However, it is wrong to say that China's actions are being condemned only by democratic and progressive forces. Governments, parliamentarians and various social groups which can in no way be suspected of being sympathetic toward socialism are also displaying understanding of the dangers posed by Beijing's adventurist policy. But there are also many malignant voices which are echoing the aggressor's line. Yugoslavia's VJESNIK finds itself in this unsavory company.

According to the Zagreb newspaper's version, China, in raining fire and death on Vietnam's towns and villages, has merely acted as a "punitive force" in revenge for Vietnamese support for Kampuchea's people who overthrew the odious Pol Pot regime. VJESNIK does not even ask what entitles Beijing to claim the privilege of punishing some people while indulging others. The Beijing militarists would very much like the attack on Vietnam to be seen as a reaction to the changes in Kampuchea. It would play right into their hands if China's hegemonic plans vis-a-vis Southeast Asia looked like a display of "concern" for other peoples. By advertising themselves as an overtly anti-Soviet and antisocialist force China's present rulers hope with their Vietnamese adventure not only to gain the applause of reactionaries of every stripe but also to secure capital and weapons from the West.

Surely VJESNIK's editorial office understands this? Surely it can see what Beijing has been driving at by fueling tension on Vietnam's southern and northern borders for so long? Evidently the facts testifying to the dangerous Chinese expansionism and to Beijing's interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples do not interest VJESNIK's editors. For this reason the newspaper, which claims to be "objective," has acquainted and continues to acquaint its readers with these facts only sketchily. This omission is more than made up for by "original opinions" which are in fact sordid anti-Soviet banalities.

Here is one of them: It is not enough for VJESNIK to call the victim of the aggression the culprit in the aggression. It transpires that the Soviet Union is also to blame for the attack on Vietnam since it...prevented the adoption of a resolution on the Kampuchean question in the UN Security Council. Let us speak plainly--no one except the Beijing propagandists and the "eccentrics" from VJESNIK has hit upon this idea. Even extreme rightwing and overtly reactionary circles dissociate themselves--albeit in words only--from Beijing's action in their comments on the incursion into Vietnam. So has VJESNIK gone over the top? Or is it prepared to kowtow in its desire to serve Beijing?

TASS CITES TANJUG REPORTS ON SPRY DELEGATIONS TO PRC

LD191436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1137 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--As TANJUG reports, two new Yugoslav delegations have left for China. One of them will take part in the Yugoslav-Chinese talks on scientific-technological cooperation. The second one will take part in the first session of the joint Yugoslav-Chinese commission on cooperation in industry.

SFRY'S NEW AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD220042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Marko Orlandic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Presenting his credentials, Marko Orlandic conveyed to the Soviet leaders, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and to all the peoples of the Soviet Union greetings and best wishes from leaders of the SFRY and from Josip Broz Tito. On behalf of the Soviet leaders and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Vasily Vasilyevich Kuznetsov conveyed to the leaders of the SFRY, to Josip Broz Tito, and to all the Yugoslav working people the very best wishes for further successes in the building of socialism and in the struggle for the strengthening of universal peace.

MOSCOW CITES AGERPRES STATEMENT ON PRC-VIETNAM CONFLICT

LD201936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Romanian news agency, AGERPRES, has issued a statement in connection with the military operations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. According to the Romanian view, the armed conflict greatly endangers calm and peace between the two peoples, seriously complicates the situation in Southeast Asia and damages the international climate, the cause of detente and world peace. The AGERPRES statement does not contain any condemnation of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, but puts the responsibility for the situation which has arisen, in effect, in equal measure on both sides.

TASS REPORTS CEAUSESCU'S TALKS IN BULGARIA

LD171244 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, February 17, TASS--Talks were held between First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is on a friendly visit in Bulgaria. The leaders of the two countries examined issues pertaining to a further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania, between the Bulgarian and Romanian communist parties. It was stressed that the main tasks in the field of economic cooperation are successfully accomplished. This meets the interests of the peoples of the two countries and is at the same time an essential contribution to the implementation of the comprehensive program for the socialist economic integration of CMEA, contributes toward the growth of might and influence of socialism. An exchange of views was held on some topical international issues. Both sides stressed that the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states expresses the common will for deepening detente, for disarmament, strengthening peace and cooperation among nations. They pointed out that Bulgaria and Romania will make every effort jointly with the other countries, which signed the declaration, for the attainment of the goals placed on record in it. Other international issues of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the talks, which were held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

FRANCE'S GISCARD ON TIES WITH USSR, OTHER WORLD ISSUES

LD201413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "V. Giscard d'Estaing's Press Conference"]

[Text] Paris, 16 February--Addressing a press conference here, French President V. Giscard d'Estaing declared: Detente is one of the fundamental directions of French foreign policy. In this sphere the positions of France and the USSR coincide.

There is no alternative to the policy of detente, the president continued, except war and the arms race. It is precisely for this reason that France is, on principle, loyal to the course toward detente. I will be discussing the state of detente and its prospects with the leaders of the Soviet Union at our meetings in Moscow in the very near future. The aim of these talks is to seek ways of strengthening detente.

I know that the Soviet leaders are devoted to the cause of peace. I am deeply convinced of this because I know them well.

V. Giscard d'Estaing expressed satisfaction with the present state of Franco-Soviet relations. I believe, he said, that these relations can develop in two directions, first, in the field of joint analysis of political situations in the world in order to seek ways of settling them in a spirit of detente. And second, it would be useful to place Franco-Soviet relations on a solid foundation of economic exchanges and cooperation. With our Soviet partners we will be seeking means for elevating the level of economic relations during the next 5-10 years.

France, V. Giscard d'Estaing went on to observe, supports the SALT talks being conducted between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Touching on France's relations with the PRC, the president recalled that France was the first of the Western powers to recognize the PRC and here he stressed that France at the same time embarked on the path of a policy of detente which sets the goal of improving relations between the USSR and its Western partners.

Noting that the events in Iran are of "important significance," V. Giscard d'Estaing said that France from the very outset considered this to be the "affair of the Iranians themselves," and that outside pressure should be ruled out.

Touching on the situation in the Near East, the president recalled that France has always advocated a "comprehensive solution acceptable to the countries of that region, approved by the entire international community, and providing an answer to all the problems that arise, including the Palestinian problem."

PCF SUBMITS DRAFT CONGRESS RESOLUTION FOR DISCUSSION

LD161249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report under rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "On the Eve of the Congress"]

[Text] Paris, 14 February--The French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee has submitted for discussion by party organizations a draft resolution for the 23d PCF Congress to be held 9-13 May and draft changes in the party regulations.

These documents stress the Communist Party's vanguard role in the struggle for the vital interests of broad masses of the working people and for democratic transformations of French society. The French communists express their solidarity with the revolutionary and progressive forces struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism and for independence, democracy, peace and socialism.

The draft resolution notes the change in socialism's favor in the correlation of forces in the international arena. At the same time it is pointed out that the forces of reaction and imperialism are attempting to retard the detente process, are intensifying the arms race and are creating a threat to all mankind. With a view to organizing a resolute rebuff to imperialism's intrigues, the PCF declares, it is necessary to strengthen solidarity with the socialist states, the oppressed peoples and the working class of the capitalist countries.

In an article in L'HUMANITE PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais noted the growth of the influence and prestige of the Communist Party, which has 700,000 members, and urged communists to actively discuss the documents submitted for the 23d congress to insure that the congress works successfully and fruitfully.

FRENCH CABINET COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S USSR VISIT

LD161255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "To Strengthen Cooperation"]

[Text] Paris, 14 February--"French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet's talks with the Soviet leaders demonstrated with the utmost obviousness the desire of France and the USSR to deepen political dialog and strengthen cooperation between the two countries," the communique published today following a French Council of Ministers session says. At this session J. Francois-Poncet reported on the results of his visit to Moscow during which, as the communique says, "the main international problems and also questions of bilateral relations were discussed" with the USSR. This visit, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, the communique points out, is part of the context of regular consultations between the two countries' foreign ministries.

SPANISH CP ORGAN DENIES RECEIVING CPSU FINANCIAL AID

LD170022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Text] MUNDO OBRERO, the Spanish communists' newspaper, has published an article which repudiates in the most categorical form the fabrications appearing in the pages of EL PAIS, alleging that the CPSU gives financial assistance to the Communist Party of Spain [PCE]. We particularly stress, MUNDO OBRERO writes, that all this information is false from the first line to the last. It is no accident that its authors have chosen the present moment, that is, while the preelection campaign is now in full swing in Spain. S. Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE, has sent a letter of protest to the director of EL PAIS.

NORWEGIAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD161513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Norwegian Guest"]

[Text] Norwegian Deputy Defense Minister [as published] J. Holst arrived in the Soviet Union on 13 February on an official visit.

The Norwegian guest and his entourage were met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Ground Forces commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the welcoming party were Ambassador D. Stenseth and Lt Col T. (Dypedal), military, naval and air attache at the Norwegian Embassy in the USSR.

Troops of the Moscow garrison mounted an honor guard on the airfield. The Norwegian deputy defense minister received the report of the chief of the honor guard and inspected the Soviet soldiers.

DANISH SOCIAL DEMOCRAT DISCUSSES RESULTS OF USSR VISIT

LD161417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Kjeld Olesen, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, who headed the party delegation which was in the Soviet Union, has stated in a talk with a TASS correspondent that this trip was extremely useful. During our stay in the USSR, he said, the delegation had talks on a number of topical issues of international relations and security problems, met with politicians, scientists and representatives of the creative intelligentsia and visited a number of Soviet enterprises. The personal contacts established enabled us to acquire a deeper understanding of each other and to note both sides' aspiration to promote the relaxation of tension in Europe.

Despite their different approaches to individual problems, the deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark said, both Denmark and the Soviet Union assess highly the results achieved at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and at the subsequent meeting in Belgrade. We noted with satisfaction that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to the forthcoming 1980 meeting in Madrid of representatives of the states which took part in the Helsinki conference.

During our exchange of opinions, he continued, the need for specific efforts to end the arms race and intensify the process of detente was stressed. We believe that political and military detente are two sides of the same process in the course of which success in one sphere encourages further development in the other.

Olesen expressed satisfaction in connection with the Soviet side's explanation of the USSR's position with respect to China. He called the Soviet Union's approach on this issue a profoundly considered and realistic one.

The deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark expressed himself in support of maintaining further contacts between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Denmark. This trip, he said, was the Danish Social Democrats' first visit to the Soviet Union. It is very important that the dialog which has been initiated should be continued in the future.

ROMANOV, SORSA HAIL USSR-FINNISH JOINT ACHIEVEMENT

ID221240 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, February 22, TASS--Kalevi Sorsa, the prime minister of Finland, described the commissioning of the second section of the Svetogorsk pulp-and-paper complex near Leningrad as a new major milestone along the road of the successful development of economic relations between the USSR and Finland.

The Finnish prime minister today delivered a speech on Svetogorsk at a meeting devoted to this event. He noted that a big modern wood-working enterprise was built as a result of the technical and economic cooperation of the two countries. "I know that Finns have submitted to the Soviet side a proposal concerning the third section of the complex and that it is intended to start detailed trade talks in the nearest future," Kalevi Sorsa said. "If the sides at the talks reach agreement on prices and technical details, then it is quite possible that not two, but three sections of the Svetogorsk complex will be built jointly by the Finnish and Soviet sides."

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Leningrad regional party committee Grigoriy Romanov noted in his speech at the meeting that the building of the complex was new evidence of the fruitful and constantly developing cooperation of the two countries and peoples in the economic field. The Soviet Union and Finland have patently demonstrated to the world that the policy of genuine peaceful coexistence can be and should be, a policy that is invariably and consistently based on principles of full equality, mutual respect and trust. Meeting the cardinal interests of the peoples of the two countries, Soviet-Finnish cooperation enhances the consolidation of detente, the strengthening of peace and stability in the north of Europe and in the European Continent as a whole, Romanov stressed. Speaking of the extremely dangerous course of the present Chinese leadership that has nothing in common with the interests of either the Chinese people or the peoples of other countries, he said: "The arrogant aggression unleashed by China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam showed that a direct or indirect justification of Beijing's course can only encourage the Chinese leaders to advance further along this baleful road. The Soviet people, the progressive public of the whole world resolutely tell the Chinese aggressors: Hands off Vietnam."

[Moscow TASS in English at 2115 GMT on 22 February, also reporting on the meeting, adds: "A breakfast was given in honour of the guests during which Romanov and Sorsa exchanged friendly toasts. Later in the day they returned to Leningrad."]

'MISSILIZATION' OF W. EUROPE WILL ONLY INCREASE TENSION

ID211939 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Vladlen Kuznetsov commentary: "Arming for Disarmament"]

[Text] As well as in the Federal Republic of Germany, new missiles should be installed in the Benelux countries and some other states. The opinion of the man who spoke these words, FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel, is shared by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown. He is referring to medium range nuclear missile systems not included in the program of either the Vienna negotiations on reductions of troops and weapons in central Europe, or in the Soviet-American consultations on limiting strategic offensive weapons. The aim of the new NATO plan is clear: to keep the socialist part of Europe at gunpoint. The Atlantic press proclaims this openly.

The Pentagon and the Atlantic bloc are no longer satisfied with having three types of nuclear missiles in Europe: the Pershing, the Lance and the Honest John. It is claimed that NATO lacks adequate defense against the Soviet missile known in NATO classification as the SS-20. The professionals of the arms race, those who invent ever more sophisticated and deadly weapons, are not excessively modest people. Their aim is not to achieve parity but rather to achieve an advantage, to walk away with a provisional monopoly on some kind of weapon in an attempt to impose their will and wrest political concessions--in short, to attain military supremacy.

At the same time the hawks try to demonstrate that the arms race leads not to the brink of war but to the negotiating table. They proclaim that first we must make up the gap with respect to medium range missiles, and then we will sit down at the table; otherwise, if we negotiated now, the West would be going to the talks with empty hands.

Arm for disarmament--FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt earned himself some hardly flattering judgments with this antediluvian maxim favored by the strategists of militarization. And rightly so, for it is much easier to reach an agreement not to deploy weapons than it is to withdraw weapons already in place. If there is a genuine desire in the NATO capitals to get down to negotiations and seek mutually acceptable decisions, what is the point of accelerating the modernization of their nuclear potential and continuing their policy of faits accomplis, which only obstructs the way to future agreements?

The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies have proposed that talks be started on mutually limiting and reducing those components of each side's military potential that cause the most concern to the other. This initiative was formulated before the summit meeting of the United States, the FRG, Great Britain and France on the island of Guadeloupe. But the reply was the same old refrain--we need to arm; we have to give new American missiles to Western Europe. But the "missilization" of this part of the continent will not benefit anyone. It can only aggravate military confrontation and heighten tension in Europe. It also calls into question the sincerity of those who claim to attribute prime importance to maintaining the current parity and military balance on the continent and say they aspire to progress in the Vienna talks.

FRG Politicians Oppose NATO Schemes

LD211505 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Feb 79 p6 LD

[Nikolay Polyanov article: "Bill From Guadeloupe"]

[Text] When at the beginning of January the West's "big four" (Footnote) (The leaders of the United States, Britain, France and the FRG) traveled to the distant island of Guadeloupe for their summit meeting, the guest from Washington touched on, in the words of the press, a very explosive topic: It concerned the deployment of American nuclear missiles with "a European address" on West European soil, primarily between the Rhine and the lower Elbe--missiles which, unlike the tactical nuclear weapons available in abundance in NATO stockpiles, could reach Soviet territory. Note: A dialog on European military detente has been in progress in Vienna for over 5 years. And now Washington and NATO headquarters are suddenly trying once again to fuel tension by kicking up a racket about the latest "missile gap".

For the uninitiated, the details of the talks on the exotic island in the Caribbean will remain a mystery. It seems, however, that the junior partners were forced to give big brother certain promises of which they are now being reminded. [paragraph continues]

Recently D. Aaron, a high-ranking American official, visited Bonn for talks, submitting for payment the bill from Guadeloupe.

The diplomacy used by the American visitor is not original: an element of pressure and an element of promise is distinctly visible. On the one hand, complete obedience is demanded from Bonn in moving to a new spiral in the arms race (in accordance with the resolutions of last year's NATO Council session in Washington). On the other hand, they would like to lure certain people on the Rhine with the opportunity to get closer to the "European nuclear weapon" button.

Of course, on the banks of the Rhine there are people who applaud this venture. Their pet argument is the mythical "Soviet threat". Their secret desire is to get near the nuclear trigger, for example by participating in talks on the deployment of medium range missiles on West German territory.

Do we have to spell out the whole danger of dreams of this kind? They are particularly barbarous nowadays when a real opportunity has developed in Europe to bring about a definitive turnabout from confrontation to cooperation, supplement political detente with military detente, and once and for all inter the strategy of armed conflict. The risky "European" missile experiments are conceived as an addition to the deployment of neutron weapons in West Germany--NATO has by no means abandoned this insane plan. Is it necessary to reiterate that the implementation of such schemes would seriously damage a course from which Europe can only gain and which has many followers among statesmen on the west of the continent, including in Bonn--the course of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding. For precisely this reason a number of eminent Bonn politicians have openly warned against the new NATO schemes. H. Wehner, chairman of the Social Democratic faction in the West German Bundestag, stated outright in a recent interview: "A theory exists that some kind of threat allegedly emanates from the Soviet Union. But I deny it. Let people argue as much as they like, let people judge as much as they like, but the Soviet Union has weapons for defense and not for aggression."

H. Wehner's words met with the sympathy and understanding of all people who believe in the living force of detente. As was to be expected, they aroused anger in the Atlantic camp. Bavarian Premier F.J. Strauss called the Social Democrats' position "openly horrifying". Christian Democrat parliamentarian W. Weisskirch announced that the Social Democrat leaders' statements "not only shift the emphasis of defense policy but also affect its nerves".

The Atlanticists' irritation reached a peak when West Germany's Defense Minister H. Apel was forced to admit in an interview with WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU that "at present we perceive a military balance between the East and West."

Conclusion? Attempts to torpedo detente are becoming more and more sophisticated and unmannerly; in cracking up the arms race some people are ready to clash with elementary commonsense and to complicate the situation in the European and world arena. The skirmish around the missiles with a "European address" confirms something else: Despite the Atlanticists' efforts, the number of realistic politicians in the West is growing. And they have enough influence to avert a dangerous development of events.

III. 23 Feb 79

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

F 1

STABILIZATION MEASURES IN IRAN, EGYPT'S 'GENDARME' ROLE

LD221634 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

["Iran: Stabilisation and Reforms"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, February 22, TASS--The Provisional Government of Iran has announced that it is planning to hold a referendum on the question of the country's future state structure within the next 15 days. The referendum ballot will include one question: "Do you agree to the proclamation of an Islamic republic?"

The tasks of the next stage will include election of a constituent assembly, endorsement of a republican constitution, holding of parliamentary elections.

Some provisions of the draft of the new constitution have already been elaborated. Thus, it stipulates the granting to women of equal rights with men in the country's public and political life. It is expected that the president of the republic will be elected by universal and secret ballot for a term of 4 to 5 years. Envisaged also are broad reforms in agriculture and industry.

Along with steps to set up new organs of administration, the Provisional Government is exerting efforts to purge the state apparatus and armed forces of counter-revolutionary elements. Sixteen generals and 39 senior officers of the gendarmerie have been dismissed from the army. Tehran radio reported the arrest of the former chief of the imperial court's information service and former chief of the SAVAK secret police in Ahgaz.

The government demanded from the United States that it should extradite to the Iranian authorities General Oveisi, former commander of the Iranian ground forces, who fled beyond the ocean this January fearing punishment for the organization of wholesale massacres of anti-shah demonstrators.

Cairo, February 22, TASS--According to the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY (MENA), the Egyptian president spoke by telephone to the shah of Iran, who is now in Morocco, and again invited him to come to Egypt.

Kuwait, February 22, TASS--The newspaper AL-WAHDA, which comes out in Abu Dhabi, reported that the first contingent of Egyptian troops had arrived in Oman at the request of Sultan Kabus. As-Sadat is sending them to Oman, the newspaper notes, to replace the Iranian troops that were sent there by the shah to suppress the national-liberation movement in Dhofar Province. These troops discharged for several years the functions of policeman of the Persian Gulf.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 22 February adds the following: "In the opinion of political observers, Western propaganda and special services are striving to sow disagreement and strife among the three internal forces: Khomeyni's followers, the National Front founded by Former Prime Minister Mosaddeq, and the left-oriented grouping. Other provocative actions that are being undertaken to destabilize the situation include the issuing of false banknotes bearing Khomeyni's portrait. Not desiring to exacerbate the situation, the leftwing youth organizations have rescinded their decision to hold street demonstrations in the capital today."]

New Ministerial Appointments

LD231003 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 23, TASS--The appointment of five more ministers in Iran's Provisional Government was announced here. Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan appointed Divisional General Madani as minister of national defence, Shokuhi as minister of education, and Minachi as minister of information and propaganda.

Also appointed were ministers of science, culture and art and of post, telegraph and telephone communications. These appointments, it is noted by the newspaper ETTALAAT, concluded the process of the forming of Iran's Provisional Government.

COMMENTS ON NEW ROUND OF TALKS AT CAMP DAVID

U.S. Seeks 'Defensive Bloc'

LD221726 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 22, TASS--A regular Egyptian-Israeli meeting at the level of foreign ministers is now under way at Camp David in conditions of top secrecy. It is being held this time too with active U.S. mediation. The participants of the negotiations, commentators believe, are united by the desire to uphold the interests of American imperialism in the Middle East. Lack of final agreement between Cairo and Tel Aviv on the separate deal prevents the implementation of Washington's plans to create a bloc uniting Israel, Egypt and other reactionary Arab regimes, which could replace the shah's Iran as the West's policeman, safeguard American petroleum arteries in the Persian Gulf and Middle East region. Precisely for this reason the U.S. President has stated that he would do everything possible to ensure a success of the Camp David negotiations.

Endeavouring to carry more favour with Washington, the Egyptian leadership is going out of its way to prove that Cairo, if well armed, was prepared to serve as a dependable watchdog of U.S. interests.

As-Sadat told U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown last week that he would order the Egyptian Armed Forces to go into action in case of a conflict in the Middle East endangering the delivery of Middle East petroleum to the West. The Washington POST says that the Egyptian president is ready to play an important role in the Middle East in exchange for a U.S. promise to supply its army with modern weaponry worth billions upon billions of dollars.

However, Tel Aviv comes out bluntly against deliveries of American arms to Egypt, primarily, because it aspires itself to the role of a Middle East gendarme, which would allow it to receive additional aid from the United States, and, secondly, because it fears lest As-Sadat shares the fate of the shah and then these weapons might be turned against Israel.

Commentators believe that in its attempts to secure a positive outcome of the separate Camp David deal, Washington will resort more and more to the tactics of arms twisting, will exert pressure on both parties to the negotiations, particularly on Egypt, which has already made very substantial concessions, harming not only the interests of the Arabs but also the sovereignty of Egypt.

Iran Prompts Hasty Resumption of Talks

LD221509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Camp David Again" from "The World Today" review of world news compiled by S. Nikonov from materials from IZVESTIYA correspondents, TASS and foreign news agencies]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown had not had time to unpack his valises after his Near East tour before the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers--M. Dayan and M. Khalil--arrived hot on his heels in Washington on a visit. They are again heading for Camp David where they will begin the next round of separate talks on 21 February together with U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance.

There are weighty reasons why the tripartite meeting at Camp David has been organized in such haste. The Pentagon chief's tour of Near East countries did not yield the results desired. Try as he might to enlist other countries, above all Saudi Arabia and Jordan, in the forthcoming talks, nothing came of his venture. And the implementation of the idea of creating a military bloc in this region of the world under U.S. auspices has clearly come to a standstill.

In this situation the Washington leaders are seeking to speed up a separate compact between Cairo and Tel Aviv in order subsequently to try to use it in their own military-strategic plans in the Near East as a counterbalance to the revolutionary changes in Iran.

Arms to Egypt Contingent on Talks

LD221515 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The heads of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations are still holding consultations behind closed doors at Camp David. Observers have pointed out that on the first day the matter demanded the intervention of U.S. supervisors in the negotiations. Secretary of State Vance received Mustafa Khalil and Dayan and had discussions with them, the contents of which were not disclosed. All that is known is the statement of the participants in the negotiations about their determination to complete them and make a success of them in the shortest possible time.

What then, is the reason for this rush in Camp David? President Carter on the eve of the opening of the 2d round of the Camp David negotiations, said that the United States is driving the Egyptian-Israeli talks to establish a zone of influence for U.S. military strategy on the basis of the signed treaty. The reason for these designs is due to Washington's fear for the fate of the U.S. imperialist positions in the Middle East, positions hard hit by the Iranian popular revolution. Israel is also rushing to sign the separate peace treaty. The Israeli papers themselves have pointed out that the situation is very favorable for it. At no time previously has the weakness of Egypt's positions been so apparent in these negotiations, where its total isolation in the Arab world and the continuing appeals for help made to the United States are leading to the intensification of Tel Aviv's positions. For President as-Sadat has even promised Washington to use his armed forces to intervene in revolutionary Iran or in other oil producing countries in the region if the latter dares to halt the export of oil to the United States, in order to show his sincerity to Washington and to strive to obtain modern U.S. weapons and the necessary funds to consolidate his regime.

Washington has highly appreciated this statement by President as-Sadat and his request to send modern weapons to Egypt, for it has been announced that a U.S. military mission is to pay a visit to Egypt to study the Egyptian requests. However, as expected, Washington has made the supply of weapons to Egypt provisional on the results of the separate talks in Camp David.

ISRAELI LOCAL ELECTIONS STRENGTHEN COMMUNISTS

TA161926 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 9 Feb 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The municipal and local council elections held at the end of last year demonstrated a clear disappointment and loss of faith on the part of the electorate in the parties and blocs of the ruling estate--the Likud, the Alinemet, the Mafdal. The loss of faith in these parties and blocs stems, in the opinion of the Israeli press, from the fact that the electorate considers the parties and the blocs responsible for the aggravation of the economic situation in Israel.

The electorate believes that the parties are also responsible for the worsening of services and for the decrease of government support for the local authorities.

The election results have shown, at the same time, that a growing number of Israelis are linking hopes for the solution of essential municipal problems with the democratization of those municipalities, which is testified to by the considerable accomplishments in the elections that have been won by the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality. Representatives of the front won 112 seats in 37 local councils. This means a doubling of representation of the democratic forces in local councils, compared to the composition of the councils during the previous term.

The votes given by the Israeli voters to the candidates of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality prove that there was an increase in the influence of the progressive forces and in the influence of the Israeli Communist Party, forces that conduct a struggle for the improvement of the lives of the broader masses of the people. An outstanding example of this struggle is the work of the Nazareth municipality that is headed by communists. The residents of Nazareth were profoundly appreciative of the work of Communist Tawfiq Zayyad, and he was reelected mayor by a decisive majority.

TASS REPORTS START OF CAIRO TALKS BETWEEN EGYPT, IMF

LD121730 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, February 12, TASS--Negotiations have begun here between leaders of the Egyptian economic and planning organs on the one hand, and the delegation of the International Monetary Fund, the biggest U.S.-controlled financial organisation of the West, on the other. The main subject of the negotiations, according to the newspaper AL-AHRAM, is the question of granting Egypt one more loan amounting to 300 million dollars.

Last July an agreement was signed between Egypt and the International Monetary Fund, under which the latter agreed to grant Egypt 720 million dollars over a period of three years, taking into account the dire state of her payments balance. The loan will not be granted automatically, however, but only if the Egyptian side observes without fail all the fund's demands and terms. In the meantime, as pointed out by the magazine MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC DIGEST, the deficit of the Egyptian budget for 1979, envisaged at 2.68 billion Egyptian pounds, tops the maximum "ceiling" of 2.3 billion pounds, fixed by the International Monetary Fund.

Commentators believe, nevertheless, that this will not prevent the sides from finding a "common language". They point out in this connection that on the whole the steps of the Egyptian Government in the economic sphere meet the terms set forth by the fund. Thus, the exchange rate of the Egyptian monetary unit against the dollar was reduced almost 50 percent since the beginning of January. Meeting the demands of the International Monetary Fund, the Egyptian Government assumed also the commitment to abolish state subsidies to stabilize prices on staple foods, which allows the low-paid categories of workers to make ends meet to a definite extent.

Prime Minister of Egypt M. Khalil, who presented the draft state budget on the eve of the new year, left no doubt that this year the size of the subsidies will begin to shrink and this, as noted here, is fraught with new privations for millions of ordinary Egyptians.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON TURKEY'S ILLS, WEST'S DESIRE FOR TIES

LD161201 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 7, 9 Feb 79 pp 10-11 LD

[P. Mezentshev article: "Turkey: NATO pressure"]

[Text] Turkey is experiencing serious economic and social difficulties. Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit believes that the country has now come up against "the most acute crisis in the republic's history." The Republican People's Party government headed by B. Ecevit has still not been able to fulfill one of its main election promises--to end the political violence raging in the country. The "undeclared war" by extreme right and extreme left groupings against law and order has not only not died down, but has flared up still more. As was reported during a parliamentary debate, 1,173 fell victim to it last year. The most tragic manifestation of the atmosphere of terror was December's bloody events in the city of Maras, where more than 100 people were killed and about 200 wounded.

The introduction of martial law in the wake of this in 13 of the 67 vilayets (provinces) has to some extent halted this orgy of violence.

Nevertheless, a new crime occurred 1 February: MILLIYET's chief editor Abdi Ipekci was murdered in Istanbul. CUMHURIYET, which urged the government to "totally eliminate" hotbeds of terror, called this bloody crime "a shot against press freedom, democracy and legality."

Turkish politicians point out the existence of both internal and external sources of terrorism. It is fueled from inside by the profascist National Action Party headed by Col A. Turkes. According to press reports, foreign special services are also taking a hand. The actions of the extreme rightwing reactionaries are aimed against the patriotic forces which are heading the struggle of the people's masses to democratize public life and raise living standards. The targets of the attacks by the profascist and anarchist groupings are primarily the headquarters of democratic parties and trade union organizations, educational establishments and individual progressive public figures and politicians.

The Turkish press makes no secret of the fact that the difficulties which the government is experiencing in stabilizing the political situation are being exploited by the three main opposition parties in order to discredit it. At the beginning of January parliament heard an interpellation from Justice Party deputies accusing B. Ecevit's cabinet of being unable to cope "with the anarchy raging in the country." Justice Party leader S. Demirel demanded that B. Ecevit "resign." The opposition's interpellation was rejected by the votes of 226 of the 450 deputies in the lower chamber--the Meclisi. The result of the vote was essentially a vote of confidence in B. Ecevit's cabinet. However, at the same time they demonstrated the extreme intensity of the domestic political struggle in Turkey.

The present government, which has an extremely unstable parliamentary majority, is also having to struggle against economic difficulties. Last year the inflation rate reached a record level--60 percent. Prices in the country increased by an average of 75 percent. Some 3 million people--20 percent of the able-bodied population--could find no employment for their efforts. About another 2 million so-called hidden unemployed must be added to them.

These Turkish economic problems are, so to speak, permanent. However, the present economic crisis is particularly serious. The point is that the main market for Turkish goods--West Europe--which is itself experiencing an economic recession, has proved limited while the money coming in from Turks working abroad has decreased appreciably. At the same time the cost of goods imported from Western countries has increased. As a result, the state foreign currency reserves have dried up and Turkey has been forced to take out abroad \$6 billion of short-term loans.

Judging by foreign press reports, not only Ankara but also the capitals of the leading NATO countries are racking their brains over Turkey's problem of overcoming its economic difficulties. The heads of state and government of the United States, Britain, France and the FRG who met at the beginning of January in Guadeloupe reached accords on giving emergency [ekstrennyy] aid to Turkey, whose political stability is regarded as a necessary condition for insuring the reliability of the North Atlantic bloc's southern flank. And here the "big four" are striving to involve as many countries as possible in the aid program. For instance, it has been learned that when he received Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda in Bonn in mid-January FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt asked the land of the rising sun to cooperate on this. Washington is also urging all "friends of that country" to "rally" round Turkey.

Just why are the leading Western powers urging the entire capitalist world to help Turkey? It transpires that according to their calculations, at least \$2 billion will be required for the country's "economic revival." But a great question mark hangs over the country's ability to pay. For according to various data, Turkey's foreign debts total \$10-\$12 billion even now.

The IMF, which is expressing its readiness to grant Ankara another credit, is imposing tough conditions: It is demanding a reduction in the economic development rate, a wage freeze, a 20-30 percent devaluation in the Turkish lira, the allocation of considerable funds from the state budget to the private sector and so forth. But only last April Turkey devalued its currency by 23 percent in order to obtain the promised \$360-million credit from the IMF--\$250 million of which, incidentally, has still not been granted since the Turkish Government has not totally satisfied the organization's demands. "Certain of our friends and certain financial institutions," B. Ecevit complained recently, "obviously do not realize that Turkey's economic problems, particularly at the present stage, are interwoven with its social and political problems. And if they do realize, they pretend that this does not perturb them."

It is something quite different which perturbs Western and primarily American politicians: They are seeking new military bases. The U.S. administration is racking its brains over how to strengthen imperialist positions in the oil-rich Near East after the downfall of the shah's regime in Iran, and how to compensate for the probable curtailment [svertyvaniye] of the secret CIA and Pentagon bases in that country in rebellion.

By all appearances the choice fell on Turkey. As the New York TIMES notes, U.S. intelligence circles believe that "the electronic information-gathering system established in Turkey must be improved". Here they indicate that it would be "cheapest and most efficient" to move their electronic intelligence equipment from Iran precisely to Turkey.

Ankara has officially refuted reports that new American bases and installations are to be created in Turkey. Influential circles in the country are advocating the elimination of foreign dependence in the military sphere. Nevertheless, Turkish-American talks are being held in Ankara on the conclusion of a new bilateral agreement on "cooperation in the military sphere". As is officially explained, they have been undertaken with the aim of normalizing Turkish-American relations after the recent lifting of the embargo on arms supplies to Turkey. Moreover, the Turkish side alleges that it is examining the question of signing an agreement with the United States, taking into account its "new approach," which constitutes the inseparability of economic and military interests in implementing such cooperation.

The Turkish press discloses in greater detail the content of the planned agreement. Thus, according to MILLIYET it is envisaged that economic and military aid to Turkey will be determined annually, taking into account not only the country's needs but also NATO's defense plans. The status of American bases on Turkish territory must particularly be established.

The talks between the United States and Turkey are not yet completed and yet at NATO headquarters in Brussels they are already refuting the Turkish Government's "new approach" to them. According to TERCUMAN, "at all levels in NATO" Turkish ideas on the development of their own military industry are evaluated as "unreal and unrealizable". The newspaper cites a "competent person" in Brussels as saying that if Turkey wants to receive funds from the West it will have to allow its territory to be used for the expansion of military bases.

In other words, in exchange for "aid" the West wants to bind Turkey, which maintains a 465,000-man army under arms and spends 20 percent of its budget for military purposes, tighter to the North Atlantic bloc, not allowing it to escape from their iron grip. That is probably why there is no hurry to implement the Guadeloupe accord on "immediate aid" to Turkey: The NATO capitals are waiting to see if it will submit to blackmail.

It is obvious that such an approach to the needs of Turkey, which seeks a comprehensive discussion of problems in its national interests, can only intensify the difficulties being experienced. Neighboring Iran's experience has already clearly shown that the tighter the noose of dependence on imperialism is pulled the harder it is for the country to breathe. The path along which NATO strategists are pushing this country is fruitless and extremely dangerous. The Turkish people want to follow a different course.

GREEKS DEMAND END TO FOREIGN MILITARY PRESENCE

LD151524 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Athens, February 15, TASS--The question of foreign military bases is one of the most significant and crucial matters for the Greek people. It is people alone that has the right to decide the destiny of these bases, Yeoryios Koumanakos, the chairman of the Pan-Hellenic Committee of Struggle for the Liquidation of Foreign Military Bases, said at a press conference here.

Foreign military presence in the Greek territory, he stressed, contradicts the efforts of Greece aimed at developing friendship with all peoples. Whether we wish this or not, these bases can be used any time against those countries that are striving for friendship with us, Koumanakos said in his speech.

The need to strengthen the movement for liquidation of foreign bases in Greece was emphasized at the press conference that was held on the initiative of the Pan-Hellenic Committee of the Struggle for Liquidation of Foreign Military Bases, of the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace, the Crete society of scientists, the Crete union of students.

For these purposes the Pan-Hellenic Committee of the Struggle for Liquidation of Foreign Military Bases will hold in the theatre house "Diana" in Athens on February 20 a meeting of protest against the foreign military presence in the Greek territory.

COMMENTARY ON RHODESIAN DISCRIMINATION, PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT

LD160352 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary]

[Text] There was an outcry following the statement in Salisbury that there would be no more racial discrimination as regards residence, education or medicare in Rhodesia. Our commentary has been prepared by Aleksandr Fedorov.

Under the law on residence, the Africans are now allowed to live in white areas if their families are small. But Africans have big families and they have taken the law as a mockery. Africans are now allowed to send their children to schools where only white children studied before, but the cost of the tuition is so high that most Africans cannot afford it. So the new laws in Rhodesia have not abolished discrimination, they have only camouflaged it.

Why do the racists need such camouflage?

It's obvious. They are trying again to win over the African population and set it against the patriotic movement. Besides, they want to create the impression that their self-styled internal settlement has already benefited the Africans and that the indignation of independent Africa and the world public is groundless.

Washington now openly plays the role of Salisbury's friend and patron. It's no secret that through third countries, and in circumvention of the United Nations decisions, the United States supplies planes, helicopters and other military hardware to Rhodesia. Two and a half thousand American mercenaries take part in her punitive operations against the Zimbabwe patriots. The United States has pledged to pay one quarter of the Smith regime's military expenditure which at present reaches \$2 million a day.

Certain groups in the West are already preparing to recognize the puppet government that will be formed after Rhodesia holds its so-called election. This, according to Western plans, will help to outlaw the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots.

But the racists and their patrons overlook one fact; namely, the Zimbabwe people are determined to win freedom and genuine independence. The last word will be with the people of Zimbabwe.

RHODESIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ATTEMPTS TO SWINDLE PUBLIC

LD201736 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary]

[Text] If you see Patriotic Front guerrillas marching in orderly ranks then you can suppose, according to Mr Sithole, that they are going to submit themselves as prisoners. At his latest news conference he claimed there are about 1,000. But the Rhodesians hardly took Sithole's words seriously. After all, before him Muzorewa and Chirau, too, repeatedly claimed that guerrillas were en masse joining the side of the so-called Executive Council and even took a film about it. But Nkomo and Mugabe's army, according to Western military specialists, has increased since the Executive Council was formed, by 5,000. The film, as the authorities were forced to admit, was a falsification. The role of people running over to the side of the Smith regime was played by disguised supporters of the African trinity in that regime.

Sithole's latest statement and the assurances given by Muzorewa and Chirau are significant in another respect. When the agreement on a so-called internal settlement was signed on 3d March last year Ian Smith said that he would try, in record time, to bring what he called his African colleagues on the Executive Council into governing the country. Now, if we take into account that Smith rather often indulges in presenting wishful thinking for reality one can draw the conclusion that the premier has not fulfilled his promise. However, he has taught his so-called African colleagues how to fool the population so as to remain in power.

The colonists and Africans were able to see that the so-called internal settlement did not bring them even a step towards settling the constitutional problem. The economic crisis, far from ending as the Executive Council promised, has grown even worse. Prices for goods and essential consumer goods, far from going down, jumped up 17 percent. The daily losses of people's lives, far from ceasing, have risen on the average by 10. But for nearly a whole year Smith and his colleagues managed to delay the inevitable end of their rule.

During this period Mr Smith managed to buy a ranch in South Africa for a rainy day. Chirau, it recently became known, has pocketed big sums from the money earned by Africans hiring for work in South Africa. Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau are receiving salaries that highly qualified specialists among the colonists cannot even dream of. And if we add to this that the families of that trinity did not lose any relatives it is clear that Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau would prolong such a so-called settlement on and on.

One of the facts indicating that desire is the postponing of the so-called elections from last year to 20th April this year. Now Smith and his minions hope that the repression apparatus will help them to prolong their rule even after 20th April. That will be the second act of the same comedy of a settlement. The Patriotic Front is not going to recognize the results of such phoney elections and therefore the explosive situation continues, which means there will be growing losses, higher prices and falling living standards for the population. After such facts and conclusions the question invariably arises: What's making the Rhodesian population play the role of pawns in the swindling game conducted by the politicians? Maybe the colonists consider that it is necessary to prolong Ian Smith's rule so as to enable him to expand his plantations in South Africa. Maybe Muzorewa and Sithole didn't have the time to pocket enough funds to be able, like Smith, to purchase plantations in areas inhabited by whites? These are questions on the solution of which the destinies of the country's population depend.

RHODESIAN MILITARY ATTACKS ON VILLAGES REPORTED

LD181516 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Polyakov reports:

Soldiers of the Rhodesian punitive troops staged a fresh massacre of peaceful African inhabitants. A group of drunken soldiers attacked at night the village of Manyene at a distance of 120 kilometres south of Salisbury and opened fire on peasant huts. Disfigured corpses of tens of people were then thrown into a well. Among the victims of the brutal massacre were children, old people and women.

This "operation" of the Rhodesian military was carried out only a few days after the racist attack against a number of villages in Belingwe area in the country's south. Uniformed bandits set fire to houses, crops and barns with grain and poisoned wells.

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The terror and intimidation tactics do not bring about the desired results for the Salisbury regime, the Voice of Zimbabwe radio station said. The atrocities instill in people not fear, but hatred for the criminal Smith regime and its corrupt African puppets. An evidence of this is the broadening of combat operations by the patriots sweeping now 90 per cent of the country's territory. According to a report of the radio station, fighting men of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front recently blew up a power plant supplying Salisbury with electricity and are waging successful combat operations in direct proximity to the capital. Desertion from the Rhodesian Army is growing, and the streams of white settlers leaving the country is increasing.

Comment on Mozambique, Zambia Attacks

LD202316 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On Monday Rhodesia made another air raid against Mozambique in the vicinity of the city of Chimoi. Earlier it bombed settlements near Livingstone in the south of Zambia. For 3 days Rhodesian militarists have been bombing the territory of the neighboring independent states. Usually the Salisbury authorities are attempting to justify their actions by allegedly pursuing the Zimbabwe guerrillas, but, as before, the Rhodesian aircraft are striking at the neighboring countries' peaceful settlements.

By its actions the racist regime reveals that its goal is quite definite, considering Rhodesia's internal situation. The Salisbury authorities are preparing for general elections in April; the racists believe the elections will signify that the so-called internal settlement and legalization of their regime are completed, which would make it possible to press for abolishing the economic sanctions against Rhodesia. This transformation of the illegal Rhodesian regime into a lawful government, although a puppet government, is carried out with the Western powers' full support. According to the press, the U.S. Congress is preparing to discuss a bill on banning the economic sanctions against the Rhodesian regime right after the April elections.

However, that is the snag. The racist regime has yet to survive till after the elections, because the latest events show that the liberation movement of the Zimbabwe people led by the Patriotic Front is mounting. Now the Zimbabwe patriots are in control of over three-fourths of the territory of the country. They have been carrying out successful military operations in the very capital, Salisbury. The neighboring independent states are also making their contribution to the Zimbabwe people's struggle by giving material, political and moral support to the Patriotic Front. That is why the racists decided to strike at them.

The racist plans are simple enough: To frighten the neighboring independent countries and drive a wedge into their relations with the leaders of the Patriotic Front. The final goal is to undermine the Zimbabwe people's struggle for freedom. But this desire to display strength on the part of the Rhodesian regime signifies its weakness and desperate attempts to keep in power.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S. PLANS TO LIFT RHODESIAN SANCTIONS

LD191136 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 19, TASS--Preparations are again under way in the U.S. Congress for discussion of a bill on lifting economic sanctions against Rhodesia. As is designed by its authors, it is to be put into effect immediately after the so-called "free" elections, scheduled for April this year, a PRAVDA commentator writes.

The haste with which American congressmen are trying to push that bill through shows, above all, that the United States practically spurs the racists to a neo-colonialist solution of the Rhodesian problem.

Western countries' cooperation with the racist Smith regime is nothing new. The progressive press of African countries repeatedly drew attention to close political and economic relations existing between Washington, London and Salisbury.

That was done in circumvention of the U.S. decision on introduction of economic sanctions against the racist regime. Now that, by the script drawn up in Washington and London, Smith has embarked upon realization of the last stage of the "internal settlement" plan--elections, the American legislators are preparing ground beforehand for recognition of the "new power."

The preparations for discussion of the bill have given rise to a stormy reaction of approval in Salisbury. The racists' ringleader qualified this as the "most moving event". But the racists and those who are longing for legal economic links with them should remember that the last word on the future of Rhodesia would be said by the Zimbabwe people who are waging a courageous struggle for real freedom and independence.

The permanent observer of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front at the United Nations has said that the American authorities' intention to step on the path of open support for the Smith regime is a challenge to the world public opinion. The progressive forces of the African Continent denounce the policy of the United States and other Western powers. They demand isolation of the illegal Salisbury regime which is a threat to international peace and security, the commentator stresses:

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR

LD210008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU secretary, has received Nonault, Congolese ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request.

The ambassador handed over a message from Sassou-N'guesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES ETHIOPIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD191634 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 19, TASS--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously ratified today the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia. It was signed in Moscow on November 20th, 1978, by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

Speaking at the meeting, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, noted that the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had approved the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia. The treaty, currently submitted for ratification, reflects the principles by which the CPSU and the Soviet state are guided in their relations with the states that have rid themselves of colonial dependence, promotes the strengthening of the Soviet Union's friendly relations with the African and other developing nations.

Vasily Kuznetsov, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, noted that the treaty laid solid foundations for the further development and consolidation of Soviet-Ethiopian relations in different spheres for the mutual coordination of the two countries' actions in the international arena. The treaty is not directed against third countries and will serve the cause of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

ERITREA RETURNING TO NORMAL; SEPARATISTS BEING SUPPRESSED

LD161418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In the Ethiopian province of Eritrea the Revolutionary Army and people's militia continue successful operations to rid the mountain and coastal areas of separatist gangs which are supported by Arab and world reaction. Life in the liberated areas of Eritrea is gradually reverting to normal. Our correspondent Vadim Lobachenko reports:

At the Ethiopian Red Sea port of Massawa, which lies in the province of Eritrea, we observed renovation works after many months of idleness due to the blockade and artillery shelling of the port by the separatists. At the moorings, with six ships carrying the flags of various countries, you can now see bags with grain and crates with machinery.

The Massawa area and the surrounding villages, which had been under the control of the separatists, are destroyed to such an extent that it is easier to rebuild them rather than to try to repair them. The revolutionary authorities have begun to clear the debris and lay new water and power supply lines as well as repair roads. New worker districts are to be built in the future.

There is no time to waste: The evacuated inhabitants of Massawa have been gradually returning to the town, where the efforts of the authorities and the Revolutionary Army have already made it possible to restart work at the maritime port and the salt mines as well as to bring the overhaul of a large cement plant near completion. A major part in the restoration of Massawa and other liberated parts of Eritrea is being played by the Ethiopian Revolutionary Army and people's militia. The army's political workers are helping to set up bodies of revolutionary rule in the liberated areas. The soldiers and people's militiamen have been distributing to the population medicines, clothing, food and money collected among the military units to help the victims of the military operations provoked by the counterrevolutionaries.

Assistance to the Eritrean population in reconstruction and in the return to normal life is now one of the main tasks of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Army, said Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, speaking to journalists from the socialist countries in Asmara. We are now not only fighting the separatists but also engaged in solving the economic, political and social welfare problems of Eritrea, he said. Speaking about the victory of the revolutionary forces in Eritrea over the separatists, Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan stressed that this victory had been achieved thanks to the timely assistance of the socialist countries. He warmly thanked the fraternal socialist countries for their assistance in a difficult period of Ethiopia's history.

NAGALAND INCIDENTS SHOW PRC HOSTILE POLICY TOWARD INDIA

LD221429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "Despite Assurances" from "The World Today" review of international news prepared by S. Nikonov from materials from IZVESTIYA correspondents, TASS, and foreign news agencies]

[Text] Indian military units protecting the border between the state of Nagaland and Burma have been put in a state of combat readiness, our correspondent I. Kovalev reports from Delhi.

As the Indian press testifies, these steps have been taken to prevent an incursion into Nagaland by a large detachment of saboteurs trained and armed in China. Part of this detachment, which numbers 650 men, has already infiltrated Nagaland to carry out sabotage. In particular, a recent explosion at a power station in the border town of Mon, the Indian EXPRESS writes, is evidently the work of these saboteurs. For their part Burmese security organs are also taking steps to neutralize the gangs infiltrated into this region from PRC territory.

Thus, facts attest that despite its expatiations about its desire for "peace and friendship" with India, Beijing is continuing hostile actions against the neighboring states.

Raids Exert Pressure on India

LD170005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Indian press has reported a fresh bandit-like foray by separatists of the Naga tribe, who undergo training in special camps on Chinese soil and then are sent armed into India.

For about 20 years now, TASS commentator Vladimir Volkov notes, in the northeast of India in the states of Nagaland, Assam and Manipur an undeclared war has been taking place. Indian Army subunits and security forces are withstanding a ramified network of separatist organizations, which are under Beijing's active patronage.

Today the FINANCIAL EXPRESS, the Indian business circles' newspaper, reported that a group of bandits from the Naga tribe fired rockets at a power station in the town of Mon on the Burmese border. The bandits managed to escape into the jungle. There is one important circumstance which imparts acute political pointedness to this bandit foray. That fact is that India's External Affairs Minister Vajpayee is presently in Beijing on a visit and, judging by material in the Indian press, is holding talks on a wide range of problems including the most sensitive territorial issue.

On the eve of Vajpayee's departure by air for Beijing the PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL AGENCY warned the Indian public that the Chinese planned an expansion of the bandit Naga raids to put pressure on India during the Indian-Chinese talks. Another aim of Chinese blackmail, the agency noted, is to divert Delhi's attention from discussion of the territorial issue. The present foray by separatists, which has been provoked by Beijing, is vivid evidence of the true aims and methods of Chinese diplomacy.

PRAVDA ARTICLE COMMEMORATES INDIAN CP LEADER

LD221531 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 February 1979 carries on page 6 a 1,200-word article by Prof. B. Ulyanovskiy pegged to the 70th anniversary of Indian Communist A.K. Ghosh's birth entitled "A Glorious Son of the Indian People."

The article traces Ghosh's career and his rise through the ranks of the Indian Communist Party, that he joined in 1931, to the post of secretary general, which he held from 1951 to 1962.

The final part of the article reads as follows:

"After the outbreak of the Sino-Indian border conflict in the late fifties, which caused a deterioration in relations between the two countries, the Indian Communist Party leadership and A.K. Ghosh personally did a great deal to achieve the cohesion of the communists and of all leftwing democratic forces in the face of the Maoist threat. In a letter to the CCP leadership which was written in 1959 but went unanswered A.K. Ghosh described the Sino-Indian border conflict as a serious threat to the peace-loving foreign policy of India and as assisting the rightwing forces which were seeking to secure the persecution of communists. In his last speech at a session of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party on 3 January 1962 he condemned the splittist actions of the Maoists in the international communist movement.

"A.K. Ghosh was a sincere friend of the CPSU and Soviet Union. He did much to develop and strengthen friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Indian peoples. A.K. Ghosh participated in the conferences of fraternal parties in Moscow in 1957 and 1960, and headed the Indian Communist Party delegations at the 20th, 21st and 22d CPSU congresses. 'We,' A.K. Ghosh wrote, 'are a part of the international communist movement and a part of the great brotherhood of working class communist parties which are heading mankind's struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.'"

The article ends with a statement that the Soviet people cherish the memory of A.K. Ghosh.

INDIA'S DESAI RECEIVES SOVIET AMITY DELEGATION

LD221517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Delhi, 19 February, TASS--Indian Prime Minister M. Desai received here today Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who is in India at the head of a delegation of the Soviet public.

M. Desai asked her to tell the Soviet people that Indian-Soviet friendship is stronger than ever. An important achievement of the peoples of both countries, he said, is that the cause of friendship between India and the USSR has become the property of the broadest public. The Indian prime minister observed that the Indian people are awaiting with a feeling of deep satisfaction the official visit to India by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is due to take place this march. We are confident the prime minister observed, that this visit will make a major new contribution to the cause of the continued all-round strengthening of the two countries' friendship.

INDIAN JOURNAL ON PRC'S CONSTRUCTION OF KARAKORUM HIGHWAY

LD161128 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 16, TASS--The Indian press expresses concern over the construction of the Karakorum strategy route. This 800-kilometre long route in the highlands was built by Beijing so that it could be possible to bring any time tanks, artillery and military cargoes to the Indian borders, writes the LINK magazine.

Thousands of Chinese troops are permanently stationed near the Indian border under the pretext of guarding and repairing the road, the magazine writes.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI CONDEMNS CHINESE AGGRESSION IN SRV

ID221535 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 22, TASS--General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan N.M. Taraki condemned China's treacherous attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

We have learnt with indignation the news of this aggression, he said addressing in the House of Peoples in Kabul, officers of the People's Armed Forces of the republic.

AFGHAN AGRARIAN REFORM IN HELMAND PROVINCE REPORTED

ID180525 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 17, TASS--The implementation of the agrarian reform is going on in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. During the reform more than 60,000 hectares of land has been distributed in southern and southwestern provinces of the country over the past month and a half.

The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR reports another hundreds of peasant families who live in Helmand Province have been provided with land plots with an aggregate area of about 2,100 hectares over the past two days.

FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED TALKS

ID181730 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 18, TASS--The sixth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana will play an important role in further strengthening the movement of nonalignment, Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in an interview with Cuban radio and television.

We are confident of the success of the Havana conference which will serve the cause of peace, progress and prosperity of all the peoples of the globe, Hafizollah Amin said.

AFGHANISTAN FOUNDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

ID221424 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 21, TASS--The Academy of Sciences of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been inaugurated here in an official ceremony. The academy has incorporated the country's research institutions and establishments. Addressing the ceremony, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan H. Amin said that the founding of the country's biggest research centre is a signal event in the life of the Afghan people and construction of a new society free from exploitation of man by man. The Academy of Sciences of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he pointed out, is called upon to play the role of an advanced institution doing research into various fields of science and contributing to the development of science and culture as well as to economic upsurge of the young republic. Programs for research work by the academy, including a plan for scientific cooperation with a number of countries, have already been drawn up, a TASS correspondent was told by Gol Mohammed Nurzai, president of the Academy of Sciences. He highly evaluated the aid given by Soviet research institutions to scientists of Afghanistan in starting the work of the new academy.

MOSCOW PAPER REVIEWS SRI LANKAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

LD161653 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Khaliullin commentary: "On the Path of Progress"]

[Text] The people of Sri Lanka celebrate independence day today as one of the most important national holidays. For more than 400 years foreign colonizers robbed and oppressed the ancient people and plundered the wealth of this evergreen island, situated in the Indian Ocean at the south-eastern tip of the South Asian Subcontinent.

In its 31 years of independent development Sri Lanka has received widespread fame in the world for its active foreign policy in the ranks of the nonaligned countries and for its struggle to strengthen political and economic independence.

Official diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Sri Lanka 22 years ago. Exactly 1 year later the first intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed. From that time Soviet-Sri Lankan relations have developed substantially in the most diverse of spheres.

The Soviet Union provides the Sri Lankan people with all-round economic aid. More than 10 industrial and economic enterprises have been constructed in Sri Lanka since the beginning of economic and technical cooperation with the USSR. Major enterprises built with our help, such as the Cruvel metallurgical works, the Kelaniya tire plant and the milling combine are the pride of a young developing country's economy. These enterprises, forming a basis to the state sector in their various industrial fields in Sri Lanka, provide about 20 percent of the industrial output of the state sector and account for over one-fourth of the profits from the activity of all state enterprises going into the country's budget.

Soviet-Sri Lankan accords envisage aid to Sri Lanka for designing and constructing the country's largest hydroelectric installation, with a capacity of 120 megawatts. The commissioning of this hydroelectric power station will insure an increase in the country's electrical capacity by almost one-third.

Our country provides very considerable aid in the training of national cadres for the republic's needs. Hundreds of workers have acquired skills at enterprises constructed with Soviet assistance.

On this festive day the Soviet people wish the people of Sri Lanka further success in their advancement along the path of socio-economic progress and in strengthening independent development.

BRIEFS

INDIAN VISITOR TO ALMA-ATA--(POSH), Plenipotentiary minister [upolnomochen-nyy ministr] of the Indian Embassy to the USSR, visited Alma-Ata 19-21 January. He called on the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the heavy machinebuilding plant, the Kazakh state museum, and toured the city. The visitor was received in the Kazakh Council of Ministers and spoke to Zhanybekov, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman. Taking part in the conversation was Bazarbayev, Kazakh minister of foreign affairs. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 22 Jan 79 AU]

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE VIEWS STATE OF SOVIET-PHILIPPINES RELATIONS

LD221609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[N. Romanov article: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] In recent years the Soviet Union's ties and contacts with the young states of Southeast Asia have undergone increasingly broad development. Our country seeks no advantage for itself out of this, and is not seeking for concessions, pursuing political domination, or soliciting military bases; its attitude to the daily problems encountered by developing states is one of sympathy and understanding. An example of these ties and contacts is the expansion of relations between our country and the Republic of the Philippines--a major Asian state which now plays an ever increasing part in international affairs.

A big role in the development of Soviet-Philippines relations has been played by personal contacts between both countries' leading politicians and statesman, which began in the summer of 1976 and the talks between the president's wife, Mrs. Imelda Marcos, and Soviet leaders during her visit to our country in 1978. In the course of these talks the coincidence of closeness of both countries' positions on a broad range of cardinal international problems was pointed out, among them such burning issues as consolidating the detente process, averting the danger of another war, concluding a treaty on a general and complete nuclear weapons test ban, and finally eliminating colonialism and eradicating racism.

All-round relations between our two states are acquiring increasingly specific forms. This was helped considerably by the exchange of ambassadors and the signing of trade and cultural cooperation agreements. The Republic of the Philippines has become an important trading partner of the Soviet Union. Contacts between public organizations have expanded considerably recently, stimulating the deepening of friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples. Bilateral cooperation in the sphere of cultural and sporting ties has now achieved a broad scale.

However there are those who found the expansion of Soviet-Philippines ties not to their liking. In an attempt to cast a shadow on our country's policy toward the Philippines, those who oppose the development of relations between our states are spreading all sorts of rumors about alleged "Soviet interference" in the Philippines' internal affairs. In particular, they were recently responsible for a rumor about "Soviet support for a separatist movement in the southern Philippines." The aim of this is clear--to sow distrust of the Soviet Union and its Southeast Asian policy.

The whole world is well aware that the Soviet Union has never interfered in other countries' internal affairs. Solving its internal questions--and the separatist movement in the southern Philippines is such a question--is each state's affair, in this particular case the Philippines'. The basis of our relations with all states with different sociopolitical systems from our own is invariably the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, which stipulate equality, mutual respect, noninterference and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. These are the principles guiding our country in its relations with the Republic of the Philippines too. There is every reason to believe that the present state of Soviet-Philippines relations is a good example of mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems. Opportunities for this cooperation are by no means exhausted.

PRESIDENT MARCOS CITES DANGER OF JAPAN-FRC RAPPROCHEMENT

LD110810 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Manila, February 10, TASS--President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos spoke at the headquarters of the armed forces at Aguinaldo Camp. He analyzed the events in Asia and the Pacific.

Ferdinand Marcos pointed out, specifically, that circumstances affecting stability in the region formed as a result of Japanese-Chinese rapprochement. Small Asian states, including the Philippines, the president said, are understandably cautious about a possible tendency of the Japanese-Chinese treaty at establishment of domination in Asia. Ferdinand Marcos expressed concern over the fact that Japan which is being pushed by the United States with the silent support of China to building up its "Self-Defence" Forces might choose the course at militarization. Chinese-Japanese cooperation can also promote the build-up of Chinese military potential, F. Marcos said.

ASEAN NATIONS CONCERNED BY JAPANESE-PRC RAPPROACHMENT

LD180054 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Singapore, February 17, TASS--The countries, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), are showing more concern over the influence the Japanese-Chinese alliance will have upon the economy and political stability of that region.

Chairman of ASEAN's Permanent Committee, Foreign Minister of Indonesia Mochtar Kusumaadmadja, writes Singapore's newspaper NEW NATION, during the coming visit to Tokyo intends to declare to the Japanese leadership that the rapprochement between Japan and China might adversely affect Japan's relations with the Southeast Asian countries.

The cause of the ASEAN leadership's concern is, specifically, that the so-called "modernisation" of China's economy, carried out with the assistance of Japan and Western countries, could lead to intensification of the Chinese economic expansion and adversely affect export possibilities of the association's member-countries.

Mochtar Kusumaadmadja is now touring capitals of ASEAN member-countries to elaborate a common stand towards the Japanese-Chinese political and economic rapprochement, which is giving rise to apprehension in the region.

'OVERSEAS STRATEGISTS' WANT ANZUS BASE IN COOK ISLANDS

LD131203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent O. Skalkin rejoinder [replika]: "Foreign Voices"]

[Text] Sydney, 6 February--Although the Cook Islands, which lie in the center of the Pacific Ocean, became independent in 1965, New Zealand, which administered them from 1901, continues to act on their behalf in military and foreign policy issues.

On the strength of the above cited conditions the islands' Premier Tom (Davis) announced to the world his state's desire to enter ANZUS through the New Zealand Cabinet Chief Robert Muldoon. In addition to New Zealand, Australia and the United States also belong to this military alliance. Anticipating events, the Sydney AUSTRALIAN writes that the Cook Islands could become an important military base for the bloc.

It is known that ANZUS has acted and acts as a tool for the U.S. imperialist policy in the Western Pacific. And the desire to convert the archipelago into a Pentagon base was obviously not that of the inhabitants but of overseas strategists.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CHINA'S INVASION OF VIETNAM

TRINH Cables Nonaligned Counterparts

ID211442 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 21 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Hanoi, February 21, TASS--Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has sent a letter to the foreign ministers of the nonaligned states urging them to back the struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against the Chinese aggressors. The letter says: "By waging an aggressive war against Vietnam, the Chinese rulers are grossly trampling underfoot the most elementary principles of international law and international relations, seriously violating the United Nations Charter and cynically challenging all those who prize peace and justice. This is a gross encroachment upon the nonalignment movement as a whole, an action undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia, constituting a threat to world peace."

PRC Suffering Heavy Losses

ID211542 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 21 Feb 79 ID

["Chinese Aggression Rebuffed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, February 21, TASS--The Vietnamese information service reports that having suffered heavy losses, the Beijing aggressors are regrouping their troops and waiting for reinforcements. The frontier guards and People's Militiamen of Vietnam continue to deal blows at the enemy. On February 19 alone more than fifteen hundred Chinese soldiers were killed in the course of fighting in the northern frontier provinces. Three enemy battalions have been routed in Hoang Lien Son Province, dozens of tanks have been knocked out. The Vietnamese artillery destroyed the pontoon bridges which the Chinese threw over the Namthi and Red Rivers. Several hundred Chinese soldiers were killed or drowned.

In Cao Bang Province on the road leading to Hoan district the local armed forces dealt a surprise counter-blow at a column of Chinese tanks, lorries and infantry unit. They knocked out thirteen tanks and killed 300 enemy soldiers. In Quang Ninh Province the Chinese artillery shelled the district centre of Mong Kai.

Senior Colonel Le Son, commander of the Lang Son Province Armed Forces, reported that the plans of the Chinese warlords to capture the town of Lang Son had been thwarted. The aggressors tried to take it in pincers. However, they were compelled to retreat leaving behind demolished tanks and hundreds of bodies on the roads.

The Vietnamese information service reports on the atrocities committed by Chinese soldiers against the civilian population in the temporarily occupied territories. The Chinese aggressors have formed special teams for this purpose, which are "mopping up" the countryside and killing everybody who failed to flee from the area of hostilities." The villages of Bao Long and Cao Lou near Dong Dang in Lang Son Province have been burnt down. According to eyewitness accounts of some villagers, who escaped by miracle, the Chinese, after looting property and food supplies, "amused themselves" by shooting at defenceless Vietnamese, including children.

Hanoi Correspondent on Situation

ID222254 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 22 Feb 79 ID

[Hanoi correspondent's dispatch]

[Excerpts] Hanoi--Any aggression against Vietnam in the past has ended in fiasco and history has proved this.

At mass meetings all over Vietnam people express their determination to spare nothing to defend the country against the Chinese invaders. Along the border between Vietnam and China, Vietnamese border guards and units of the Peoples Militia continue to inflict on the aggressor telling blows. The Chinese are sustaining heavy losses in manpower and weaponry. They have lost in killed and wounded more than 7,000 officers and men.

Vietnamese troops have repelled attacks near Cao Bang and Muong Hai, and they have halted the advance of two Chinese divisions which attempted an offensive along the Red River, after they had captured Lao Cai.

Chinese-Vietnamese phrase books have been found on the killed Chinese soldiers. They prove that Beijing had planned and prepared the aggression against Socialist Vietnam long before the brazen invasion of Vietnamese territory.

All evidence, both from Vietnamese sources and from foreign news agencies, expose Beijing's claims that the Chinese troops are being withdrawn from Vietnam. Beijing obviously engages in misinformation. In reality fighting on the Vietnamese-Chinese border is becoming more fierce, thus it is crystal clear that it is not a question of a local operation as alleged by the liars in Beijing but of China's large-scale aggression against Vietnam.

Patriotic Movement Expanding

LD221910 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 22, TASS--The Vietnamese people are firmly resolved to defend the sacred borders of their country, their socialist homeland from the invasion of Chinese troops. The patriotic movement for voluntary enrollment in the armed forces is spreading throughout the republic. Hundreds of thousands of youths and girls, former participants of the war of resistance, workers and peasants are volunteering to defend the country.

Mass meetings and manifestations are continuing in the towns and provinces of Vietnam. Their participants stigmatize the perfidious actions of Beijing's ruling circles, which have unleashed a war against Vietnam, demanded its immediate discontinuation and withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory.

One such meeting was called in Hanoi by the Democratic Party of Vietnam. Its participants ardently backed the statement issued by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the call of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front to compatriots and men of the armed forces throughout the country urging them to rise in struggle against the Chinese invaders. The Central Committee of this party called on the people to devote all their energy to the cause of building and defending their country.

Deputy Foreign Minister on FRC Escalation

LD221714 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 22, TASS--Addressing a press conference in Hanoi Nguyen Co Thach, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said that Beijing was escalating its aggressive military actions against Vietnam. It is massing troops and means of warfare with the intention of occupying several districts of Vietnam and annexing them by force. Nguyen Co Thach refuted as an outright lie the assertions of Beijing authorities that the invasion of Vietnam was allegedly of a "local character."

The Beijing leadership's perfidity is generally known, the deputy minister stressed. It is striving to mislead world public opinion and conceal from it the criminal aggression. What is more, it is prohibited in China to report on the aggressive war, unleashed against Vietnam. This is done to hide the truth from the Chinese people.

The claims of the Beijing leadership, he said, are boundless. Their goals extended not only to Vietnam, but also to all of Southeast Asia, to all the world. Even if the aggressors have retreated in several areas of hostilities, they were compelled to do this due to our retaliatory blows.

"China," Nguyen Co Thach said, "attacked Vietnam after Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States and Japan, and after the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty. In the past thirty years the Americans and the Japanese have committed numerous crimes against our people. We think that they should not make one more mistake by backing China and its aggression against the Vietnamese people and by rendering it assistance in this."

Chinese Committing Atrocities

LD221816 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 22, TASS--The Vietnamese troops and People's Militia detachments killed a total of over 7,000 Chinese soldiers in the period from February 17 to 20. The hostilities, as reported by the Vietnamese news service, are continuing on all the directions. The heaviest fighting is going on in Cao Lang, Lang Son and Lai Chao Provinces. Yesterday the aggressive Chinese troops conducted an offensive in the direction of Cao Bang. Operating there are two enemy infantry divisions supported by tanks. Their purpose is to surround Cao Bang and capture it. In the Lao Cai direction the Chinese troops received reinforcements and fought [to] enlarge the bridgehead on the bank of the Red River. The enemy's attempts to launch an offensive from the area west of Mong Cai were abortive. In the Lang Son direction the fighting is going on north of the town of Lang Son and to the northeast of the town of Loc Binh.

Chinese warplanes repeatedly violated the airspace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Chinese soldiers are burning down houses, blowing up economic installations, mercilessly killing civilians. The aggressors are hastily moving to Chinese territory the stolen rice and cattle. Reports are coming in on the atrocities committed by the Chinese aggressors against the peaceful population of the occupied villages. Subjected to them are women and children.

Parties Condemn PRC; DPRK Silent

LD220030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

["Stop the Aggression, Immediately Withdraw Chinese Troops From Vietnam!"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow--The world is indignant at the perfidious attack by China on Socialist Vietnam. In many countries meetings and demonstrations are being held, the participants in which are angrily condemning the aggressor and demanding the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory.

The leadership of the Italian Communist Party has adopted a decision demanding the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. In the face of China's armed attack on the SRV, which has profoundly disturbed the Italian working people and all democrats, the resolution says, the PCI leadership confirms anew the condemnation by Italian Communists of this act and stresses that the immediate cessation of military actions and the retirement of Chinese forces are necessary conditions for the reestablishment of peace.

"China's perfidious military attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has deeply shaken all honorable and peaceable people in the world," the Central Committee of the Iranian People's Party statement states. "The Chinese leaders have long since set out on the path of collusion with the blackest imperialist powers, openly betraying the interests of the peoples and anti-imperialist movements. The Iranian People's Party considers the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unleashed by the Chinese leaders a betrayal of the cause of peace and international security."

According to a report by the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, Petro Dode, deputy chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, speaking in the People's Assembly, stated: In the last few days Chinese social-imperialism, the most sincere ally of U.S. imperialism, made a perfidious attack on heroic Vietnam. Our party, government and people severely condemn the armed aggression by Chinese social-imperialism against the fraternal people of Vietnam. In this critical moment for the fraternal Vietnamese people our party, government and people express their ardent sympathy and feelings of internationalist solidarity with the Vietnamese people. At the same time they express their hatred of the Chinese social-imperialist aggressors.

The press, radio and television of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has so far made no report concerning China's aggression against Vietnam.

AUCCTU Condemns PRC Attack

LD211617 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of "AUCCTU statement"]

[Text] On behalf of Soviet workers, the kolkhoz peasantry and employees, the AUCCTU decisively condemns Beijing's criminal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

Violating all the norms of international law and UN principles, the Chinese leaders have carried out an attack on independent, sovereign Vietnam. Using armored troops, artillery and the air force, Beijing is committing bloody crimes against the peaceful Vietnamese population. These actions have once again exposed to the whole world the hegemonist nature of Beijing's policy. While verbally proclaiming themselves the "defenders" of the interests of small and medium states, the Chinese leaders are in practice pursuing a policy of violence and diktat and have now proceeded to direct aggression against Socialist Vietnam. The SRV's independent, peace-loving policy in the international arena has become an obstacle in the way of realizing Chinese expansion in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet working people and our country's trade unions angrily protest the Beijing leaders' provocative policy. Their actions are a crime against peace and international security, the peoples' social progress, democracy and socialism and a challenge to all the planet's peace-loving progressive forces. Beijing's aggressive actions run counter to the interests of the working people and all Chinese people, who need peace, not war. All working people sternly condemn the Chinese leaders' irresponsible actions and their attempts to plunge the world into war.

The USSR's working people and trade unions, fully supporting and approving the Soviet Government statement, will continue to do everything necessary to give the Vietnamese people's right cause all possible support.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
INDOCHINA

The AUCCTU urges all the world's working people and the international trade union movement to demand an end to Beijing's aggression against the SRV and to strengthen solidarity with the Vietnamese working people's struggle in defense of their motherland's independence and territorial integrity.

Soviet trade unions resolutely demand an immediate end to the aggression and the withdrawal of Chinese troops from SRV territory. Hands off Vietnam!

[Signed] AUCCTU

Admiral Pledges USSR Assistance

OW221411 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Talk by Rear Admiral (Pluchinko): "The Soviet Armed Forces' Internationalist Duty"]

[Excerpts] Since the end of World War II, international imperialism has repeatedly committed aggression against the people of all countries struggling for their national liberation. The United States and its NATO allies alr . have launched more than 220 aggressions. Whenever revolutionary people who were victims of imperialist aggression asked the Soviet Union for aid and support, the Soviet Union and its armed forces gave them the aid.

Today, the Soviet Union is fully determined to help the heroic Vietnamese people. The Chinese leaders issued orders to launch aggression against the Vietnamese people. The Soviet Government's statement on China's invasion of Vietnam stated: The Soviet Union will fulfill the obligations stipulated in the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty.

I would like to address the following to the esteemed and beloved Chinese PLA commanders and fighters: The Beijing leading clique is now using China's Armed Forces for adventurist and anti-socialist purposes. The Beijing leaders are using China's Armed Forces to launch flagrant armed provocations against China's neighbor and against people in countries of the socialist community who are devoted to peace and construction and are busy building a new society. The Beijing leading clique has made a disgraceful policy decision for the Chinese Armed Forces to carry out.

USSR, SRV FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATIONS SIGN 1979 PROTOCOL

OW221231 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 19 Feb 79 OW

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Hanoi between the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association on broad cooperation during 1979. Many projected activities will further strengthen fraternal and friendly relations between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

PHAM VAN DONG LEADS SRV DELEGATION ON VISIT TO CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh Talks Begin

LD201505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Talks in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 February--A Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Government delegation headed by Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government, arrived here today on an official visit. The delegation was greeted at the capital's Pochentong airport by Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council; Pen Sovan, deputy president of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council; and other Kampuchean leaders. The Vietnamese guests were warmly welcomed by thousands of the city's inhabitants.

Kampuchean-Vietnamese talks began the same day. In the evening a reception took place in honor of the SRV Government delegation at which Heng Samrin and Pham Van Dong exchanged speeches.

"Our country is liberated and our homeland is being reborn," the newspaper KAMPUCHEA, organ of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee, which is published here, stresses in an editorial. The bloody clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and their Beijing masters were unable to break the will of our people.

The just and discreet position of the SRV Government and of the Vietnamese people, the editorial goes on to say, made a tremendous contribution to the salvation of the Kampuchean nation. For the purpose of defending its own borders Vietnam held Pol Pot's army in check and prevented it from snuffing out the Kampuchean people's hopes for a radiant future. Favorable conditions were thereby created for an ubiquitous uprising within Kampuchea which led to the rapid collapse of the pro-Beijing regime. We are gladdened by the knowledge that after grave ordeals the combat solidarity of the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam has been reborn and has become even more monolithic, the newspaper stresses in conclusion.

Summit Conference Most Significant

OW162007 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 16 Feb 79 OW

[Text] On 16 February, the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam arrived in Phnom Penh on a visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The delegation is led by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong. In this connection, station special correspondent Krichevskiy writes:

The Phnom Penh summit meeting undoubtedly will be of great significance for the development of friendly relations between the two neighboring countries and in consolidating peace in Southeast Asia. This meeting is being held after the Kampuchean patriots defeated the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, that is, the pro-Beijing reactionary regime.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime led the country down a blind alley in both domestic and foreign policies. It forgot the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples, forgot their traditional unity which was strengthened in their common struggle against the colonialists and imperialists, and embarked on the road of hostility and military adventure against Vietnam. When the Pol Pot (?regime) was overthrown by the Kampuchean people, the new Kampuchean government, the People's Revolutionary Committee, promptly declared that it would completely disavow the foreign policy pursued by Beijing's puppets. The tensions on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border immediately ended. At present [words indistinct] in the Kampuchean border province of Svay Rieng, one sees peaceful people returning home, life returning to normal, and the peasants beginning to farm their neglected rice fields. In early summer the border area will reap its first rice crop in many years. A peaceful atmosphere prevails along the entire Vietnam-Kampuchea border.

During the Vietnam-Kampuchea meeting in Phnom Penh, the two sides will discuss matters concerning their mutual relations. Here we refer to establishing these relations on the firm basis of friendship, equality and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. The two governments have both sincerely indicated such intentions. The development of these relations will undoubtedly have a good effect on the situation throughout Southeast Asia.

One should not forget that for many years, Beijing has always tried to sow discord among the people of the various countries in this region, [words indistinct] and create tensions. Under Pol Pot's rule, the Chinese leading clique turned Kampuchea into a bridgehead so it could pursue its expansionist plans. However, the victory of the Kampuchean revolutionary patriotic forces has dealt a crushing blow to these plans. The situation on the Indochina Peninsula, like the situation in Southeast Asia as a whole, has changed for the better, providing favorable conditions for (?the development) of friendship and cooperation among the various countries.

Leaders Stress Solidarity Against PRC

LD201635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Phnom Penh report: "Solidarity Strengthening"]

[Text] 17 February, TASS--The historical victory of the Kampuchean people which was crowned by the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has ushered in a new era of freedom and independence in the life of our people, said Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, at a reception in honour of the governmental delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam now on an official visit to People's Kampuchea.

The Beijing chauvinists, who intended to use Kampuchea as a pawn in their hegemonic game, he said, have suffered a failure, just like their puppets who put our country on the brink of a national catastrophe. After the victory of the Kampuchean people and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the speaker went on to say, Beijing has not given up malicious attempts to undermine the revolutionary gains of our people and continues to weave the cobweb of conspiracies against People's Kampuchea. But the Kampuchean people shall allow nobody to interfere into the internal affairs of the country. Now that the Vietnamese-Kampuchean frontier has become a frontier of peace, the Kampuchean people together with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos will be strengthening militant solidarity forged in the 3-year joint struggle for independence and freedom.

The Beijing reactionaries have been and are doing everything in a bid to disunite the peoples of the countries of Indochina, to drive a wedge between them and the countries of Southeast Asia. But the strengthening militant solidarity of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos will help them overcome all obstacles and to frustrate any designs of the reactionaries.

Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government, warmly congratulated the leaders of People's Kampuchea and, through them, the Kampuchean people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces on the historic victory marked by the overthrow of the traitorous clique, which was an obedient tool in the hands of the Beijing great-power expansionists and hegemonists. International reactionaries, Pham Van Dong went on to say, have not reconciled themselves to defeat. They are still trying to prevent the advance of the revolution and to hamper peaceful construction in our countries. This situation, stressed the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, calls for us consolidation of solidarity between our countries and with the fraternal people of Laos, and also with the socialist countries, with our friends in the whole world in order to defend the fruits of the revolution and to attain still greater victories in peaceful construction.

In conclusion Pham Van Dong expressed confidence that the meeting between the two countries' leaders will be crowned with success and will be another big step in further developing combat solidarity, cooperation and friendship in the interests of our two peoples striving for peace, friendship and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Cambodian-Vietnamese Treaty Signed

LD211309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Untitled TASS reports under general heading: "Treaty Signed"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 February--A peace, friendship and cooperation treaty has been signed here between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

Both sides, the document says, pledge to make every effort to develop and defend the traditions of combat solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam. The fraternal countries will build their relations on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage.

The sides will render each other all-round assistance in strengthening and defending the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful labor of the people of each country against the subversive actions of the forces of imperialism and international reaction. Each of the sides will take effective steps to implement this accord if the need arises.

Both sides will promote the development of cooperation in the sphere of the economy, culture, education, public health, science, technology and cadre training and also in the field of the exchange of experts and experience.

Kampuchea and Vietnam will solve all issues arising between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. It has been decided to hold talks for the purpose of signing an agreement defining the state borders between the two countries.

The document speaks of mutual respect for each country's independent and sovereign course, of the firm intention to pursue a policy of peace, friendship, cooperation and nonalignment and of the unacceptability of any interference in internal affairs.

People's Kampuchea and Socialist Vietnam have expressed the firm determination to develop relations with the socialist countries, to pursue a policy of friendship and good-neighborliness with Thailand and other countries of Southeast Asia and to make an active contribution to the cause of this region's peace and stability.

The sides will develop relations of cooperation with independent states and national liberation and democratic movements and will resolutely support the peoples' struggle for peace and national independence.

The treaty is not directed against any third country and does not affect rights and obligations under existing bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded with their participation. The treaty has been concluded for a term of 25 years. It was signed by Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council, and Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government.

Hanoi, 19 February--Having completed its official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the SRV Government delegation headed by Pham Van Dong returned here today. "The visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea by the SRV Government delegation was marked by a remarkable success," the newspaper NHAN DAN writes today. The signing of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea signifies a new step in the development of combat solidarity and long-term friendly cooperation between the fraternal countries' peoples, and will make a contribution to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia.

Joint Statement Issued

LD221123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 79 p 4 LD

["Joint Communiqué"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 February, TASS--Our combat solidarity and great Vietnamese-Kampuchean friendship, having withstood severe tests, have demonstrated their vitality, and no force, no perfidious intrigues by enemies can cause them to waver, says a joint Vietnamese-Kampuchean statement on the results of talks between Vietnamese and Kampuchean government delegations.

The statement stresses the tremendous significance of the victory of the Kampuchean people, who under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation have overthrown the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique of the traitors--the instrument of Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism.

The Kampuchean people's victory, the statement says, inflicted a major defeat on the hegemonistic, expansionist, great-power schemes of Beijing's ruling quarters in Southeast Asia, converted Kampuchea from a tool of unleashing conflicts and wars into an active factor, making for peace and stability in that region. Beijing, however, has not abandoned its expansionist selfish designs and searches for means to undermine the achievements of the Kampuchean revolution, seeks to hamper the rehabilitation of the country and the building of peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The statement points out that the two sides sternly denounced the military gamble of Beijing's reactionary ruling quarters against the SRV, called for the immediate end to the aggressive war against Vietnam and the full withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. The sides also resolutely demanded that the Chinese leaders renounce their hostile designs and actions against Kampuchea.

The sides reaffirmed their firm course for independent development, peace, friendship and non-alignment, consolidation of the friendly relations with socialist countries, and also readiness for cooperation with all countries, irrespective of their political and social order.

Krichevskiy Assessment of Visit

LD192326 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Leonid Krichevskiy report]

[Text] A government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has concluded an official visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The delegation was headed by the Prime Minister, Pham Van Dong. Here is a dispatch about the visit from our special correspondent, Leonid Krichevskiy:

The talks held in Phnom Penh resulted in the signing of important documents. These documents will determine the development of the relations between the two countries on the principles of complete equality and respect for sovereignty for many years to come. The most important of these documents is a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It provides among other things for solving all problems concerning the border between them by peaceful means. Also important are the agreements on economic and [words indistinct] the meetings that the delegates had with representatives of various sections of the population developed invariably into a striking demonstration of Vietnamese-Kampuchean friendship.

In the course of their talks both sides spoke of their desire to strengthen peace in Southeast Asia and to curb the attempts of the imperialist forces and Chinese leaders to divide the peoples of the region and to undermine their unity and cooperation. Vietnam and Kampuchea see eye to eye regarding Beijing's expansionist course which is playing into the hands of the imperialists.

Heng Samrin, the chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, spoke of this at a reception for the Vietnamese delegation. The victory of the Kampuchean revolution, he said, is a serious defeat for the Chinese expansionists who sought to subjugate Kampuchea and turn it into a springboard for their hegemonistic schemes in Southeast Asia, especially against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In a talks with foreign newsmen Heng Samrin said the visit and the talks held has been marked by complete mutual understanding, friendship and trust. The visit, he pointed out, was tremendously important in strengthening and developing the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people. The Pol Pot clique, acting with the full backing of the Beijing leaders, had tried to undermine this friendship, but their plans to this effect had completely miscarried. Heng Samrin strongly censured Chinese aggression against Vietnam, which he said was at the same time aggression against Kampuchean people. The actions of the Beijing authorities, the Kampuchean leader said, were detrimental to world peace, and he concluded by expressing full support for the just stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

MOSCOW FRIENDSHIP MEETING STRESSES CAMBODIAN SOLIDARITY

LD212220 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--The Soviet people will go on developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Kampuchea, giving the Kampuchean people every support in the building of socialism, declared Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Oleg Kharkhardin. He spoke today in Moscow at a public meeting attended by a delegation from the National United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea.

The victory of the Kampuchean patriots is a victory over genocide, a victory of a true people's democracy over a Chinese model of a political system, Kharkhardin underlined. Kampuchea has been given the opportunity to develop along the road of peace and independence, of genuine democracy. A new stage has opened for the development of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and the neighbouring fraternal countries of Indochina, with all peaceloving states. The Soviet public ardently welcomes the strengthening solidarity of the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, Kharkhardin underlined. The treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam is an important factor in consolidating the solidarity and cooperation of the fraternal peoples. It facilitates stronger peace and security in Southeast Asia, Kharkhardin noted.

China's attack on Vietnam rouses the wrath and indignation of all Soviet people, of broad public opinion throughout the world, who are demanding an immediate end to the Chinese aggression and the withdrawal of the invading troops from SRV territory, he stated.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea Ros Samay stated that, just as during the Kampuchean people's war of resistance against colonialists and imperialists, and during the recent struggle for national salvation, the Soviet people and government were always at the side of the Kampuchean people. He expressed heartfelt gratitude for the help given by the Soviet Union to the struggle against the machinations of the Beijing hegemonists.

Having betrayed the revolution, betrayed their people, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of national traitors subjected the Kampuchean people to terrible suffering. More than three million innocent victims were destroyed, Ros Samay stated.

Our people has seen, he noted, that the only correct path towards a happy future is the path of socialism. Ros Samay condemned the Beijing leaders who are perpetrating an armed aggression against Vietnam. We vigorously support the righteous cause of the SRV, which is struggling in defence of its independence, he said: "The people of Kampuchea, shoulder to shoulder with the people of Laos, will support our Vietnamese friends in the struggle to uphold its righteous cause."

FIRST UNIT OF CAMBODIA'S REGULAR ARMED FORCES FORMED

ID211250 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 21 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Phnom Penh, February 21, TASS--A large meeting, devoted to the formation of the first unit of the country's regular armed forces has been held in Kompong Thom Province of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean information service reports. Its core is made up of patriots who revolted last May against the rule of the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary dictatorship and took an active part in the liberation of the province from the troops of the Beijing placemen. Together with the inhabitants of several villages, who joined the Revolutionary Armed Forces, they expressed the resolution to devote all their energy to the cause of defending the gains of the revolution, to cut short the sorties of the remnants of the Pol-Pot gangs. The men of the newly formed unit took the oath of allegiance to the homeland.

Addressing the meeting, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Kompong Thom Province, Sabun, urged the officers and men to enhance vigilance in face of the unceasing subversive activities of the enemies of People's Kampuchea, to concentrate their efforts on the strengthening of revolutionary power, normalisation of economic life.

Formation of regular armed forces of the republic is under way throughout the country. Constantly raising combat preparedness and fighting trim, the soldiers are at the same time in the vanguard of the effort to build a new life. The strengthening of the revolutionary army, born in the crucible of the liberation struggle against the dictatorial regime, the population's deep trust in it and support to the armed forces are an earnest of successful implementation of the tasks set before the Kampucheans by the People's Revolutionary Council, the agency's report stresses.

LAO GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON PRC ATTACK ON SRV

ID191810 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 19 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Vientiane, February 19, TASS--The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos came forward with a statement which points out, in particular, that the massive attack made by the Chinese side in the SRV's north affects the independence and sovereignty of the socialist country and runs counter to the interests of the peace-loving peoples in the whole world as well as to the UN Charter, and is a serious threat to peace and stability in Indochina and in Southeast Asia.

The statement says that it is essential to put an end to the above-mentioned undesirable development of events and that Chinese troops should withdraw from Vietnamese territory.

The Laotian side will continue to strengthen its traditional solidarity with the fraternal people of Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as with the other socialist countries and the countries of Southeast Asia in order to promote restoration and protection of peace and stability in Indochina, in Southeast Asia and throughout the world, the Laotian Government's statement points out.

COMMENTARY LAUDS INCREASED SOVIET-LAO COOPERATION

LD211758 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Valentin (Sergin) commentary]

[Text] Commenting on the recent official visit of the Soviet Government delegation to Laos, the press in Vientiane notes that it became an important landmark on the road of developing fraternal cooperation between the two countries. Our observer Valentin (Sergin) says the outcome of the visit is similarly evaluated in the Soviet Union.

At present their economic cooperation has become widescale and long-term in nature. The two countries plan to build such important projects as an electric transmission line from the power station on the Nam Ngum River to the town of (Viangvieng), a brick kiln and a major state farm in the Xieng Khouang Province. Besides, the program of cooperation provides for the construction of a big hospital, a technical school, a radio station and some other buildings in Vientiane. The Soviet Union and Laos will also carry out prospecting of tin and raw materials for a cement factory.

The growing volume of cooperation and its many sidedness has called for appropriate organizational measures. To this end an intergovernmental commission will be set up on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The agreement on organizing such a commission was signed during the Soviet-Laotian talks in Vientiane. This body is to promote strict and timely implementation of agreements and commitments and to coordinate efforts in constructing joint projects.

The negotiations resulted in a number of other documents as well. These are an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on cooperation in education. Under the first the Soviet Union will supply Laos with road construction equipment, equipment for agrochemical laboratories, means of transportation and agricultural machinery. The second document provides for training experts and skilled workers from Laos between 1979 and 1985. At a meeting with the general secretary of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party, Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane, in Moscow in September 1976, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said the Soviet Union would support the Laotian people in building a free life and would do all it could to develop relations of friendship, cordiality and cooperation with the Laotian republic.

Today we can see that the cooperation between our countries, based on a firm and stable foundation, is rising to new levels. Striking evidence of this was the visit of the Soviet Government delegation to Vientiane that ended in important concrete results.

JAPAN APPARENTLY AGREED TO 'PARTNER'S ROLE' IN PRC ACTIONS

OW222131 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Tokyo dispatch by correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The Japan Communist Party [JCP] has called on the Japanese Government to strongly demand that Beijing stop its aggression. In a statement, the party said: Beijing's act is a manifestation of hegemonism, and the government is obligated to oppose it. Similar statements have also been released by trade unions and other public organizations. ASAHI SHIMBUN has stressed: Japan, which has a peaceful Constitution, cannot approve of Beijing's action. However, the ruling circles in Japan turn a deaf ear to the demand of public opinion.

Answering questions raised by JCP and Japan Socialist Party members in the Diet, Foreign Minister Sonoda said: It is better to strive to achieve a ceasefire than to take issue with hegemonism or an invasion. Did the foreign minister think that the Chinese Army divisions equipped with tanks and heavy artillery had accidentally entered Vietnamese territory? Did he think that there would be no problem if only the dispute was resolved? If so, this is a mistake. A ceasefire is not the only thing being called for now. What is called for is a demand for the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor troops and for a proper definition of Beijing's act as hegemonist. Any other attitude toward Beijing's act of aggression only amounts to encouraging the aggressors to undertake other adventures.

Foreign Minister Sonoda also said: You gentlemen talk about only China, but the government believes that both China and Vietnam should withdraw their troops from foreign countries. If the foreign minister intended to (?admit) that he regards the aggressors and their victim as equals, there could have been no better answer than that. However, the Japanese Government's attitude is not merely generous toward the aggressors. The Japanese Government broke its promise to give rice and medical supplies as assistance to the flood-stricken Vietnamese people, but it is continuing to ship machinery and equipment to China to strengthen the latter's war capabilities. Thus the Japanese Government is clearly indicating on which side it stands.

Under these circumstances, there is ample ground to think that the incorporation of a reservation clause into the Japan-China treaty on Japan's independence in foreign policy was a product of bargains aimed at weakening domestic protests against Japan's obligation to help promote Beijing's hegemonism.

As a matter of fact, Japan appears to have agreed to a partner's role in Beijing's hegemonist actions. If not, Beijing would not have taken the latest brazen act and the Japanese Government would have joined the voices of domestic opinion, which is indignant at the act of aggression and which calls for its halt.

JAPANESE DIET DEMAND FOR RETURN OF DISPUTED ISLANDS SCORED

OW230308 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Commentary by station commentator Losev]

[Text] In a current anti-Soviet campaign, the military facilities constructed on the Kunashiri and Etorofu islands are used as a pretext. As you know, these islands belong to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has no intention of giving them to anyone as a gift or turning them over to anyone.

The organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign seem to have refurbished the threadbare fabrication of a "Soviet threat" in order to give a new look to the old slogan on territorial demands. One factor spurring the current anti-Soviet campaign is the adoption of a resolution by the Japanese Diet demanding the return of a number of Soviet islands. The drafters of the resolution try to dictate to the Soviet Union what it should or should not do on its own territory, and they have used Japanese public opinion as a pretext for drafting it.

We want to make it clear at the outset that the Soviet Union has its own public opinion which, in this case, is altogether different from the Japanese public opinion referred to in the said resolution. Based on Soviet public opinion and international law, the Soviet Union has time and again reiterated its position on Japan's unfounded territorial demand, and this position remains unchanged. Apparently, one purpose of the current anti-Soviet campaign is to give the Japanese public the impression that the Soviet Union's just stand can be changed by repeating such a campaign. But this behavior only creates an illusion or makes people try to attain the unattainable.

It is noteworthy that certain Japanese politicians, Defense Agency Director General Yamashita included, are trying to give the impression that the Soviet islands in question pose a military threat to Japan. We have repeatedly pointed out that it will be useless to prattle about a nonexistent "Soviet threat." With respect to a threat to peace in Japan and all of Asia, the threat is real and China is its source. Chinese aggression against Vietnam, a sovereign Asian nation, poses a threat to the peace and security of Asia, including Japan.

As early as 1958, Mao Zedong said, "In a few years we cannot fail to build a grand empire and prepare to land in Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco." One may point out that Mao said this over 20 years ago and that he is now dead. But 4 years later, Chinese troops invaded India. Now all over the world, particularly in India, it is indignantly noted that the attack on India and the current Chinese aggression against Vietnam have a striking similarity.

Is Japan's security assured? Even the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty affords no security. On the contrary, Asian countries feel that China is encouraged by this treaty. Japanese supporters of the Japan-China treaty once argued that it would contribute to peace and security in Asia, but the Chinese aggression clearly proved that the argument lacks foundation. Moreover, this treaty has deprived the Japanese Government of the possibility of taking an objective attitude toward the Chinese aggression. For instance, opposition parties recently questioned in the Diet whether the Chinese military action against Vietnam did not conflict with the spirit of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, which includes an antihegemony clause. The replies of Japanese leaders, to our regret, indicated that the Japanese Government did not even bother to differentiate the aggressor from the victim, while hypocritically calling upon both sides to settle their dispute by peaceful means.

Under these circumstances, one cannot but wonder if one of the purposes of the anti-Soviet campaign over the so-called "northern territories" is not to divert the attention of the Japanese public from the Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

EDITORIAL LAUDS SOCIALIST COMPETITION RESULTS, VIEWS TASKS

LD191659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Raise Higher the Banner of Competition!"]

[Text] The fourth year of the 5-year plan is running its course and each day is a little step raising the motherland's economic might still higher and higher. Preparing for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, millions of Soviet people are performing their shock stint and seeking to mark the elections' approach with fitting labor achievements. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee on the results of all-union socialist competition for the improvement of production efficiency and work quality and the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1978 is lending new impetus to this mass patriotic movement.

The resolution notes that in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the working people of the Soviet Union have achieved major successes in the country's socioeconomic development and in boosting the people's material and cultural well-being. A great part in this has been played by competition, which has assumed a truly nationwide scale as the results of the past year convincingly attest. Nine union republics, many autonomous republics, krais and oblasts, 99 cities and urban rayons, 220 autonomous okrugs and rural rayons, and 1,561 labor collectives were adjudged to be competition victors. The experience of the 5-year plan frontrunners is our most valuable possession, which must be better utilized to serve the building of communism. The party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs are called upon to analyze the competition results comprehensively and in depth, to take pains over the mass introduction of progressive labor methods, and to secure the dissemination everywhere of the "work without laggards" initiative of Rostovskaya Oblast.

The main task is to outline and implement specific measures to further improve the organization of socialist competition in accordance with the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenum decisions, and from the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. "Mobilizing even more fully the people's creative forces, and seeking out and bringing into play new reserves for economic growth," L.I. Brezhnev observed, "is today the fundamental basis of the activity of all party organizations and all party members."

Only with this approach to competition is it possible to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges adopted for the fourth year of the 5-year plan by each labor collective, rayon, city, oblast, kray and republic. And this is especially important, because we still have many enterprises which are not coping with the targets and are only slowly improving qualitative indicators. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution advances lucid and specific objectives for all detachments of the working people, concentrating general attention on the steady growth of production efficiency and work quality, and the attainment of high end results. Striving for this means above all building up labor productivity, accelerating scientific and technical progress, realizing the potential of scientific and technical progress more fully, intensifying the policy of thrift, and strengthening organization and discipline.

For industrial collectives it is important from the very first weeks of the year to keep to a precise rhythm and, by increasing the return to capital and the shift index of the work of equipment, to expand the output of products, including good-quality consumer goods, at existing capacities. [paragraph continues]

Along with the rapid assimilation of new capacities, this will make it possible to fulfill unconditionally the contractual undertakings with respect to deliveries which, given today's ramified and close interconnections in the national economy, is assuming paramount significance. At the same time it is necessary to strive consistently to improve the technical standard, reliability and durability of items, thus adding to the range of items bearing the seal of quality.

In the countryside the competition participants are faced this year with the task of increasing the production and sale to the state of all types of produce, which requires the further intensification of agriculture. In order to better meet the population's requirements with respect to livestock-raising produce, the raising of hogs and broiler fowl should be developed more rapidly and the potential of subsidiary plots of the rural population, enterprises and organizations should be realized more actively. The farmers now have no more important concern than that of preparing in exemplary fashion for the spring fieldwork. This will create conditions for the efficient use of land and equipment and for increasing the fields' harvest yields.

The fulfillment of our plans depends to a great extent on the construction workers. Their points of reference in competition are the speediest commissioning of installations, the concentration of resources on construction projects of state significance which are nearing completion, the improvement of work quality, and the reduction of its prime cost. The broad introduction into practice of effective materials and structures, increased prefabrication in construction work, and the use of proven innovative production methods will have a direct influence on successful progress in this matter.

Socialist competition is now particularly closely linked with the party's economic policy. Its significance is also increasing as a school for nurturing in the working people a sense of being masters of the country as well as a communist attitude to labor. It has become an organic part of all economic and managerial activity. This is why it is important that the party committees should increase the responsibility of production leaders for organizing competition, and for fulfilling counterplans and socialist pledges. The mass information and propaganda media have a big role to play here. It is above all a question of publicity for competition results, the dissemination of valuable initiatives and progressive work methods, and the in-depth analysis of the paths that have led to the stalwarts' successes as well as the reasons for the laggardliness of those left behind.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee expressed firm confidence that the working people will raise even higher the banner of socialist competition. The growing creative activity of millions is embodied in the new initiatives aimed at fulfilling ahead of schedule the plans and pledges for 1979. More and more competition participants are undertaking to complete the quarterly targets by 4 March--the day of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. This general patriotic enthusiasm is the guarantee of our continued confident progression along the path of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

'MAJOR COMPLICATIONS' FORESEEN IN TYUMEN TRANSPORTATION

LD161707 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent V. Noskov interview with F.G. Arzhanov, chief of the Tyumen Main Administration of Oil and Gas Industry: "Tyumen's Oil"]

[Excerpts] Tyumen--Socialist competition to greet the USSR Supreme Soviet elections in a fitting manner is well underway in all subdivisions of the Tyumen Main Administration of Oil and Gas Industry [Glavtyumenneftegaz] Siberian workers have pledged to increase oil extraction in 1979 to 275 million tons--7.6 million tons more than envisaged by the 5-year plan. This is a record target, even for Tyumen, which is renowned for its high pace.

The first month of the fourth year of the 5-year plan is over. F.G. Arzhanov, chief of Glavtyumenneftegaz, tells our correspondent V. Noskov the results of January's work.

As a result of the oilworkers' efforts, the record established on the first day of the new year, when the fuel yield rose to 730,000 tons a day, became the norm for the month. In January we dispatched a total of more than 22 million tons of "black gold" to the country's refineries--considerably more than envisaged by the plan. Now half of all Soviet oil comes from Tyumen.

Drillers sank more than 250,000 meters of wells in January. That is a fair amount, considering that for almost 2 weeks the teams were unable to work at full strength owing to the low temperature. Moreover, 40 new drilling collectives, which are still taking their first steps in northern conditions, have just been organized. Their output is obviously still not as high. The Yuganskneftegaz Association allowed an unwarranted drop in the drilling rate and its leaders had to be severely admonished for their neglect.

Our drilling has increased by almost 50 percent this year. Around 7.5 million meters of operational wells are to be sunk--a target as yet unreached by any of the country's oil regions. Drilling collectives from Bashkiriya, Tatariya, Kuybyshev, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Saratov are helping us exploit Siberia's mineral resources.

In the second stage of exploiting the Tyumen region's natural reserves, Siberia's oilworkers have developed stronger contacts with many enterprises, institutes and other organizations in different parts of the country, most of which fulfill our orders ahead of schedule. Pavlov and Kurgan bus makers, the Uralmash plant's collective, and many others have already dispatched the necessary equipment to us. However, the railroad workers are holding it up.

In the first quarter, while the weather is still frosty, we must supply the northern cities with almost 500,000 tons of freight, which must be delivered to the outlying oilfields along winter tracks. This now requires 4,500-5000 cars a month. But in January transport officials planned to give us only 3,157 cars, and gave us only slightly more than half that number. This will cause major complications in fulfilling our pledges.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 15-22 FEB

LD190215/LD220440/LD230508 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 15 February reports that tractor overhauling has been completed in Donetskaya Oblast, which is 1 month earlier than last year. Some 90 percent of the grain combine harvesters are ready for work. Sowing units were overhauled at the start of the year.

At 0500 GMT on 16 February the radio reports that spring sowing began almost 2 weeks earlier than usual in the steppe rayons of Checheno-Ingushaya ASSR. The first hundreds of hectares of fodder have been sown in Shelkovskiy Rayon.

The radio also reports at 1100 GMT on 17 February that hundreds of sowing units have moved out into the fields of the Dnube valley in Odesskaya Oblast and sowing of barley, oats, peas and fodder has started there. New highly productive varieties created by scientists of the All-Union Institute of Selection and Genetics are being sown. The plan for setting aside seeds has been 101 percent fulfilled for the country as a whole. Most farms of the Don area, Zaporozhskaya Oblast, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and other oblasts have set aside good quality sowing material. At the same time signals are being received to the effect that the seeds do not meet standard requirements everywhere. In Tyumenskaya Oblast there are 325,000 tons of seeds for grain and pulse crops, but so far only one-third of the sowing material has been brought up to first and second class condition. Tens of thousands of tons have a low germinating rate. By the beginning of February, 84 percent of the tractors had been repaired and in Tadzhikistan, the Kuban, Tulsckaya, Donetskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts most units are ready to leave for the fields. But at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Turkmenia, Buryatskaya ASSR, Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya oblasts repairs have not gathered the necessary pace.

At 0500 GMT on 18 February the radio reports that sowing of early spring crops has started in the southern rayons of Tadzhikistan and is underway on farms of the Vakhsh valley and in Kulyabskaya and Leninabadskaya oblasts. The preparation of all equipment to be used in the spring fieldwork has been completed in Moldavia. The shortage of spare parts was felt less this year in the repair of tractors and other mechanisms.

At 1900 GMT on 18 February the Uzbekistan Agriculture Ministry reported that on the whole the preparation of cotton seeds in the republic is going well. To date cotton cleaning works have fulfilled almost 80 percent of their orders. The quality of the seeds, however, still leaves something to be desired. A particularly large quantity of unacceptable seeds are being produced by the Dzhizak and Bayaut works.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 20 February reports that spring fieldwork has started in the Talakh valley, in the south of Kazakhstan. In Kirgizia, the station says, more than 15,000 tons of cotton seed are ready for sowing. As in previous years, the main acreage will be sown to Tashkent-1 variety of Uzbek selection.

At 1100 GMT the station reports that topdressing of winter crops has begun in Kirgizia.

At 1200 GMT the radio says that tests have been completed on seed quality at sovkhoses and kolkhozes in Tatarskaya, where this spring 2.5 million hectares will be sown to spring crops. More than one-third of the wheat area will be sown to Moskovskaya-35 strain.

At 1400 GMT the radio reports from Tashkent that agricultural airplanes have started treating winter grain crops. Some 600,000 hectares will be processed this way in Uzbekistan.

At 0200 GMT on 21 February the station cites a Moscow ZELSKAYA ZHIZN review of pre-spring farmwork, saying:

--By the beginning of February 88 percent of the grain crop seeds had been brought up to sowing conditions. Seeds have almost been brought up to sowing conditions in Moldavia, Armenia and the Ukraine;

--More than 60 percent of the seeds are unconditioned in Dagestanskaya ASSR and Udmurtskaya ASSR;

--Some 80 percent of the trucks, 85 percent of the tractors, almost 90 percent of potato planting machines and a considerable part of the other equipment on the country's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have been prepared for spring fieldwork.

At 0930 GMT the station reports that in Tadzhikistan machine operators are completing the preparation of machinery; so far, 93 percent of the tractors, 90 percent of the plows and 96 percent of the seed drills have been overhauled.

At 1200 GMT the station says that preparations for rice sowing are coming to an end on farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray. The area to be sown to rice will be expanded to 180,000 hectares by using new land in the floodlands of the Kuban River.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 22 February reports that the overhauling of all sowing and tilling equipment has ended in Kirgizia. In the spring, some 600,000 hectares of spring cereal crops, sugar beets, cotton, perennials, and other crops will be sown by the republic's machine operators.

The machine operators in Altayskiy Kray are ahead of schedule in preparing equipment for spring, the station says. It notes, however, that parts are in short supply.

At 0200 GMT the station cites a PRAVDA article reporting that, according to the Central Statistical Administration, 101 percent of the requirements for seeds of grain and pulse crops have been gathered. The procurement of seed for corn, oilseed crops and other crops also accords with the planned amounts, the report says:

At the same time, it says, lagging has been allowed in individual oblasts of the RSFSR. It cites as examples the grain reception enterprises of Smolenskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts, where hardly more than half of the planned amount of conditioned seeds has been prepared. Little attention is being paid to grain quality by the procurement workers of Saratovskaya and Amurskaya oblasts, the report says.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that in Saratovskaya Oblast in 1978 each hectare yielded more than 20 quintals of grain crops on an average.

At 0700 GMT the station reports that in Tadzhikistan 91 percent of the necessary seeds for cotton sowing have been prepared.

PRAVDA NOTES VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE PLOT PRODUCE

LD201411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent A. Vorotnikov article: "From the Peasant Yard: What the Private Plot Provides"]

[Text] Penzenskaya Oblast--The village of Poim is a long way from Penza. A former rayon center; consequently it is larger than the neighboring population points. It has a producers' combine with processing shop and a kolkhoz market. That is why the inhabitants of the surrounding villages of Maryevka, Nikulyevka and Toporikha have gravitated toward Poim since ancient times. They bring meat and milk, **eggs and vegetables**--the surplus from peasant yards.

I. Udalov, Sharov Sovkhoz worker, soon managed to sell his beef. The money netted would not be out of place in the family budget. It can be used to buy furniture for the home and, of course, a calf or young pig should also be acquired. It has become profitable to raise livestock. His fellow villagers N. Kashvheyev and Ye. Lyapina have also sent several hundred kilograms of meat to the consumer cooperative.

Sovkhoz Director I. Kryuchkov does everything possible to encourage his workers' intention to keep livestock and poultry privately, helps them to procure fodder and allocates transport. Thanks to this, cows, piglets, geese and ducks have recently appeared in many yards.

V. Bezrogov, chairman of the Put Lenina Kolkhoz, is also renowned as an equally zealous leader in Belinskiy Rayon. He has been in charge of the farm for more than 30 years and has always shown a solicitous attitude toward those who try to acquire a cow or a sheep.

"How can a peasant manage without his own produce?"--Bezrogov argues. "Is it right for people to travel from many villages to the city for meat and milk? There is a way out: More attention must be devoted to private subsidiary plots."

That is what happens here. The village soviet and the kolkhoz party and trade union organizations are helping to insure that every family has sufficient beef and pork, sour cream and butter. Surpluses are passed on to the consumer cooperatives or taken to market. Particularly great assistance is given to large families. Thus the farm allocated a cow gratis to L. Yeliseyeva, who has eight children. And kolkhoz member A. Amelkina was allocated a pregnant heifer.

"Our rayon is strictly agrarian," Belinskiy Raykom First Secretary O. Grin said. "Farm leaders and rayon organizations help rural working people acquire young animals and mixed feed and get credit to buy cows and build houses with sheds."

It is no accident, therefore, that the size of the herd is growing here every year. Almost 3,000 quintals of milk, more than 400 quintals of meat and a large quantity of potatoes, cabbages and cucumbers were sold through cooperative trade in the rayon last year. The local working people must be given their due: They successfully fulfilled the plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan for sales of livestock produce to the state. The surpluses of fellow villagers also proved a great help.

Useful, purposeful work is also being done in this direction on farms in Penzenskiy, Narovchatskiy and other rayons.

"Last year our oblast sold an extra 2,900 tons of meat and 4,000 tons of milk thanks to the public," said B. Semenov, chief of Pensenskiy Obkom Agricultural Department. "We are now planning to better provide peasant yards with young pigs and birds, fodder and grazing. Sales of cattle and sheep are being increased."

And yet there are still very many problems in this matter. Countryfolk make just complaints, above all, against procurement workers and cooperative trade enterprises. For example, they have not organized everywhere so-called circular milk collection. And the fodder problem? When you broach this subject, you hear this wish: Sell more forage and organize supplies of straw and silage for livestock owners more efficiently. But would it not be better, kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers say, to take these requirements into account in farm plans? In short, it is necessary in practice to interest people in keeping more cows, pigs and poultry.

It was pointed out at the recent Penzensakaya Oblast party conference that increasing meat production remains an important problem for local working people. It is true that it has increased somewhat in recent years, but many farms are still obtaining low weight increases and selling underweight livestock. Workers on livestock farms in Kolyshleyskiy, Tamalinskiy and certain other rayons are lagging behind the 5-year plan targets. Dairy herd reproduction and productivity remains a bottleneck. The oblast as a whole is still obtaining low milk yields. And as a result of this many rayons failed to meet their plans for livestock produce procurements in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. This is why, as was pointed out at the conference, it is necessary to pay serious attention not only to raising the efficiency of complexes and livestock farms but also to making fuller use of the potential of the population's private plots.

NEW GRAIN HARVESTER DEVELOPED IN KIRGIZIA DESCRIBED

LD212110 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Frunze, February 20, TASS--Scientists of Kirgizia, a Soviet Central Asian republic, have invented a machine that can radically change the traditional method of grain crop harvesting. Instead of mowing the plants, it takes off grain from standing stalks and then it neatly husks it, as if using two hands, by means of two elastic bands.

The new method completely eliminates losses of grain and damage to it. The machine, whose output capacity is according to preliminary estimates, several times higher than that of modern combine harvesters, can do harvesting even if the harvest reaches the fantastic figure of 150-200 centners per hectare.

MOSCOW IN MANDARIN CARRIES MARCHAL'S ARMY DAY SPEECH

OW221826 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Talk by Soviet Marshal Comrade Batitskiy marking Soviet Army Day, celebrated on 23 February every year--read by announcer]

[Text] Since the victory of the October Revolution in 1917, an extremely important task of the Communist Party and Soviet state has been to organize armed forces to defend the fruits of the revolution. The Communist Party and the Soviet state put forward this task, because the overthrown classes, supported by international imperialism, were doing their utmost to regain their control and destroy the political power of the workers and peasants.

To defend the revolution, a powerful army was founded in 1918. The crusade launched by imperialists against the Soviet political power ended in defeat. Since then, the CPSU and the Soviet people have concentrated their efforts on the main task, of building a socialist society. However, our enemies have continued plotting to destroy the Soviet political power. Our enemies have repeatedly made armed provocations on the Soviet border. In June 1941, the fascist Germans invaded the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was the only country in the world that was able to resist such fierce attacks by fascist Germany. The Soviet-German front was the decisive one in World War II. On this front unprecedentedly massive and fierce battles were fought. In May 1945, Soviet soldiers planted flags of victory on top of parliament building in Berlin.

After defeating fascist Germany and imperialist forces, our armed forces have not only defended the freedom and independence of our own motherland, but helped the people of many Asian and European countries to free themselves from fascist enslavement and saved the world's civilization.

Our victories are completely in accord with the laws governing the development of events. Our victories are for the Soviet social and state system and socialist economy. They indicate the great moral and political power and military might of the Soviet society. These victories have convincingly proven that any military adventure of imperialist forces against socialism always will lead to the inevitable defeat of the aggressors.

Marshal Batitskiy continues: For 34 years the Soviet people have engaged in creative, peaceful labor. The Soviet Union not only has healed the wounds of war and rebuilt the war-torn economy, but has made outstanding achievements in economic and social development and enhancing the people's material well-being.

The Communist Party and Soviet state have consistently advocated peace and waged a resolute and unwavering struggle to promote detente, consolidate the security of all countries' people and enhance international cooperation. It is very regrettable that recently, due to the fault of the most reactionary imperialist bloc, the international situation has again become complicated. Dangerous tensions remain in a number of regions.

On 17 February, Chinese Armed Forces invaded the territory of the SRV. This aggression again shows that Beijing has not the slightest concern for the destiny of the world. The Chinese leadership has recklessly resorted to the use of arms. The Soviet Government statement points out that the heroic Vietnamese people will again be able to defend themselves this time, especially because they have a reliable treaty. The Soviet Union certainly will fulfill its obligations as outlined in the Soviet-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The commanders and fighters of Soviet Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries maintain ties of fraternal friendship. They have always been combat-ready, prepared to strike back immediately at any aggressor. The armed forces of our fraternal countries possess everything they need to carry out their tasks. No one should doubt that the Soviet Armed Forces will still reliably defend the Soviet people's peaceful labor and remain the citadel of universal peace.

Deputy Defense Minister's Remarks

OW221626 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Text] General Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, has said: The Soviet Armed Forces are reliably defending the peaceful life of the Soviet Union. On the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, he made these remarks to the press.

He emphatically pointed out: The people established the Red Army to defend the socialist revolution. Since its founding, the Red Army has faithfully served the interest of the working people. All wars fought by the Soviet Union were forced upon it and were to counterattack the aggressors.

General Kurkotkin said: Our country's military strength has always been maintained at a level to meet the challenge of modern times. This is very necessary because the principal imperialist big powers have already started another round of arms competition.

BRIEFS

MILITIA ANNIVERSARY IN KIEV--On the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine's militia, a solemn meeting was held in Kiev on 9 February. Present in the meeting Presidium were Vatchenko, Sokolov and Fedorchuk, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members; Kolotukha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; Chumak, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice, and other officials. Colonel General Golovchenko, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs, delivered a report. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 10 Feb 79 AU]